

GERMANS ATTACK IN SOUTH TO HOLD FRENCH RESERVES

Succeed In Capturing Villages In S. nterre But Are Quickly Evicted

LEAVE PRISONERS

Americans Join With French In Recapturing Lost Territory

BATTLE AT NOYON

Enemy Attempts Sally But Troops Are Dispersed By Artillery

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, April 15.—The official communiqué issued this afternoon reported:

The artillery struggle was somewhat violent during the night-time in the region of Hangard-en-Santerre.

Our reconnaissances were active in the sector Noyon-Canny-sur-Matz where we took prisoners.

There have been fairly lively bombardments in the region of the Oise Canal and the Forest of Parthey. The official communiqué issued this evening reported:

Following an intense artillery preparation, the Germans this morning attacked on the front Hangard-en-Santerre-Hourges. A furious fight which lasted all day developed. The enemy in front of Hourges made no progress. After several fruitless attacks, the Germans ceaselessly fed with fresh troops entered Hangard. Our counter-attacks brought us back to the western part of the village, where fighting continues desperately. There has been active artillery in the Noyon sector.

Rheims Is Bombarded

The Germans bombarded Rheims, where several fires broke out, notably round the Cathedral.

The enemy, in the Forest of Apremont, strongly attacked our position at Bois Brule and gained a footing in our advanced elements. A sharp counter-attack delivered by the French and Americans, acting in combination, immediately ejected him. The Americans took 22 prisoners belonging to six different units.

Two German aeroplanes and a captive balloon were felled and twelve enemy machines driven down damaged during the fighting in the air.

We dropped sixteen tons of bombs on the station at St. Quentin and the aviation ground north of Montdidier. The hangars at Champs were destroyed.

Fighting In Santerre

Paris, April 15.—The official communiqué issued this afternoon reported:

During the night our counter-attacks in the region of Hangard-en-Santerre completely threw back the enemy and we again possess the village and also the cemetery. Apart from the losses he suffered in his fruitless attack, the enemy left seventy prisoners in our hands.

The artillery duel continues violent in this region.

Between Montdidier and Noyon there were lively bombardments and great patrol activity.

Enemy raids north of Orville-Sorl and between the Miette and the Aisne broke down.

The enemy continues to bombard Rheims, a portion of which is in flames. We are endeavoring to restrict the conflagration.

The enemy is renewing his attacks in the Forest of Apremont, against Bois Brule. The Americans in liaison with our troops vigorously shattered most of the attacks.

The official communiqué issued this evening reported:

There has been reciprocal artillery north of Montdidier.

West of Lassigny the French attacked the Woods northwest of Orville-Sorl on a front of 1,200 yards. They advanced several

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Compulsion For Ireland Passed By Commons Over Objection Of Nationalists

Asquith Appeals To Parliament To Pass Measure Giving Island Self-Government Before Conscription Goes Into Effect

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 12.—The House of Commons in Committee today, carried by a large majority, the first clause of the Man-Power Bill, authorising the general raising of the age limit.

The Government undertook not to take action with regard to men over fifty years of age who were liable for military service without the consent of Parliament.

The Nationalist Amendment against conscription in Ireland was then rejected by 280 votes to 108, and the clause applying conscription to Ireland adopted by 281 votes to 115.

In the course of a discussion concerning Ireland, Mr. Asquith, explaining why he did not ask his followers to vote against conscription in Ireland, said that the situation was far graver than when last he spoke to the House. He could not be a party to any proceeding in the House which, if successful, must prevent the Government from concentrating entirely upon saving from disaster the cause of the Allies.

Pass Report, He Urges

Mr. Asquith suggested that, in the interval between the passing of the Man-Power Bill and the application of conscription to Ireland, a Bill based on the report of the Irish Convention should be passed by both Houses.

Mr. F. E. Duke, Chief Secretary for Ireland, said that nothing would please the Government better than that a Parliament should be erected in Dublin before any Irishmen went to the colors. He hoped that when Irishmen saw the Government was resolved to settle the Irish Question and that it was open to them honorably and as citizens to participate in the defence of the Empire, that they

would again rally to the sacred cause as in 1914.

Mr. Joseph Devlin, Nationalist M. P. for West Belfast, declared that the action of the Government was fraught with the greatest peril. He urged the withdrawal of the Irish clause in the Man-Power Bill at the earliest possible opportunity. If the Government introduced a broad measure of self-government satisfying the national aspirations of the Irish and called as early as possible a Parliament representing Irish citizenship, the Government would get from Ireland what it got from South Africa. If the Government did this, he would join the colors as a private, constitute himself a leader and do his utmost to rally young Irishmen to the support of the Government in this time of bitter trial. (Loud Nationalist Cheers).

Sir Mark Sykes, Unionist M. P. for Hull, whose speech was received very warmly by every part of the House, pointed out that as the Government has decided to stand or fall on the question of Irish conscription, it was the duty of the members to support the Government, but the Government must bring in a Home Rule Bill of an adequate character. He appealed to Sir Edward Carson to say if the Irish nation is in the war and Ulster is in the Irish nation. The Sinn Féin would then be dead and a wave of enthusiasm would secure an Irish Army far beyond the hopes of the Government.

Mr. Hugh Law, Nationalist M. P. for West Donegal, paid a warm tribute to the speech made by Sir Mark Sykes as showing a brave, courageous and noble spirit. Action Just, Says Bonar Law
Mr. A. Bonar Law claimed that the Government is doing nothing unjust. The Government had decided that, from a military point of view, which alone could be considered.

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Portuguese Call Meeting To Protest On Shooting

Portuguese citizens of Shanghai will meet at the Shanghai Lusitano club tonight to protest against the shooting of Consul-General J. R. d'Oliveira by Carlos Eugenio Carneiro and Francisco Esteban Carneiro, son and nephew, respectively, of J. L. Carneiro, at the Portuguese Consulate Sunday afternoon. They will also pledge their loyalty to the wounded consul.

The meeting will pass resolutions expressing sympathy for the consul and congratulations on his narrow escape from death. The mass meeting, which is scheduled for 6.30 o'clock, was called yesterday afternoon by the officers of the Portuguese club.

Consul-General d'Oliveira is resting comfortably at his home, while his two assailants, who were arrested shortly after the attempt on the consul's life, were yesterday transferred from the Sinza police station to the British jail, where they will await a preliminary hearing before Vice Consul A. M. da Silva. Dr. J. Kicou made a judicial examination of Consul d'Oliveira yesterday morning and testified before Vice-Consul da Silva. No date has been set for the preliminary hearing, but the Vice-Consul said last night that as soon as Consul d'Oliveira could testify the men would be brought to trial.

Sunday's shooting, following on the heels of the return to this city of J. L. Carneiro, L. Lemos and R. P. Carneiro in the custody of Detective Nakagawa of the Shanghai Police after extradition proceedings, is one of the most sensational happenings of recent months in Shanghai.

The two armed men, after waiting in the reception room of the Consulate for a half an hour Sunday afternoon, brandished a copy of the Sunday edition of THE CHINA PRESS bearing photographs of the three embassies and demanded to know where the pictures were obtained. Then the elder Carneiro shot point-blank at the Consul. Hitting him sideways, the bullet grazed the heart and inflicted only a superficial flesh wound. Mr. d'Oliveira attempted to grasp the automatic, a Belgian pistol owned by the assailant's father, and the second shot was deflected, the bullet entering the door of the reception room.

Mr. d'Oliveira managed to back through the door into the corridor and as he did, his wife, with a three-months' old baby in her arms, entered the reception chamber from the adjoining drawing room attract-

ed by the shots. As she entered, the men leveled their guns and she immediately closed the door, screaming for help.

The assailants rushed from the house leaving their hats and coats behind, fired one shot at the pursuing Chinese servant and ran into the arms of a Sikh policeman who had been summoned by Mr. E. W. Stagg of the Hongkong-Shanghai bank. Mr. Stagg was passing the consulate, and heard the shots. After calling the policeman he telephoned for physicians.

The men were taken to the Sinza police station, where they were questioned by Captain A. M. Hilton-Johnson and Chief Inspector A. H. Aiers.

Carlos Carneiro, son of the ex-traitor, was armed with a Belgian automatic and when the pistol was taken by Inspector Aiers, it was fully loaded and two shots had been fired. The nephew, Francisco E. Carneiro, was armed with a Smith and Wesson revolver and one shell had been exploded.

Carlos Eugenio Carneiro resided with his brother-in-law at 220 Rue de Sieman and was employed by the Yangtze Insurance company, while Francisco Esteban Carneiro lived at 26 Boone Road and held the position of office assistant at Kelley and Walsh, Ltd.

Anger at the publication of his father's photo, prompted Carlos to procure his father's pistol and, accompanied by his cousin, to go to the Consul-General's residence to ask for an explanation. The men reached the house at 12.30 o'clock and waited there half an hour until Mr. d'Oliveira returned to the house. Because of the superficial wound, doctors say that the Consul-General will be able to resume his duties in a few days.

The preliminary hearing in the embassies case will follow the trial of Mr. d'Oliveira's assailants. The consulate was crowded Sunday afternoon and evening and all day yesterday by visitors representing various nationalities. All the consuls called and congratulated Mr. d'Oliveira on his narrow escape, while the house was crowded with members of the Portuguese community.

A petition of protest against the crime and congratulation that the affair was not more serious was circulated among the Portuguese yesterday.

Where The Germans Tried To Break Through



The historic Somme as it flows past Amiens, center of present war interest. Is the stream here pictured, and in the center of the photograph, its spire rising beyond the turning of the river, is the famous Cathedral at Amiens. Yesterday's cables told of the first German shell crashing into this wonderful old edifice. The picture was taken and is courteously furnished THE CHINA PRESS by Mr. F. G. Scale, well known Shanghai man, who lived for some time in Amiens. The figure in the foreground of this peaceful scene is a peasant pulling an old market woman's empty boat back against the stream. Amiens is seventy miles from Paris and half way between that city and Calais.

Russia Appeals To Germany To Prevent Armenian Massacre

Women And Children Being Slaughtered Mercilessly And Property Plundered

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 13.—The Russian Government has sent a note to Berlin declaring that the offensive of the Turkish troops on the Caucasian front has been followed by the murder of the whole Armenian population. Women and children have been killed without mercy and property plundered and burnt.

The treaty of peace which the Russians were forced to sign at Brest-Litovsk left the determination of the future destiny of the people of the provinces of Ardagan, Kars and Batum to the people themselves. Recent events testify to the renewal of the old Turkish policy for the annihilation of the Armenian people. The responsibility for all the horrors which the Armenian population is now suffering in the regions already occupied by the Turkish troops lies with the German Government, which directly helped Turkey to secure these regions.

The Russian Government insists upon the immediate and energetic intervention of Germany in the Caucasus and the stopping of further murders and the annihilation of the Armenian people.

TWO EMPRESS LINERS ARE TAKEN OFF PACIFIC

Empress of Asia And Empress Of Russia Commandeered; U.S. Gets T.K.K. Ships

The Empress of Russia and the Empress of Asia, the two big Canadian Pacific liners, were yesterday commandeered by the British government. This announcement, following the taking over of the T.K.K. ships, Persia Maru and Seijo Maru, by the United States, means a hard blow for local shippers.

The Empress of Russia, which left Vancouver last Thursday, will probably come as far east as Yokohama on the present trip, according to Mr. G. M. Jackson, of the local offices of the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, while the Asia will in all probability complete its present trip to Vancouver. Both liners are carrying full passenger lists.

The Persia and the Seijo are to be used by the United States government during the period of war, as a result of the agreement entered into by the governments of the United States and Japan, whereby Japan will receive steel from American ports in return for the shipping.

Transportation difficulties are increased immeasurably by the commandeering of the Empress liners as practically all accommodations on passenger ships scheduled to leave this city for United States ports during the next six months are already sold.

Passenger traffic has doubled on the Pacific during the last two years and although there are twice as many passenger liners traveling between the United States and ports in the Far East, it is almost impossible to secure accommodations.

Americans Are Entertained By Chinese Commercial Body

Business Communities Enjoy Banquet At Which Many Felicitous Speeches Are Made

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Another noteworthy step in friendly relations between the Chinese and American business communities was taken last night, when the American Chamber of Commerce and the American Association of China with the more prominent American officials, were the guests of the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce at a banquet at the home of the Chamber on North Honan Road.

Mr. Chu Pao-san, chairman of the Chinese Chamber was toastmaster and after an elaborate menu served in foreign style, by the Yip Tse Shan restaurant, he proposed the health of the guests. While this was being drunk, the Chinese military band from the Arsenal, loaned for the occasion by Gen. Lu, gave a spirited rendition of the Star Spangled Banner and throughout the evening played stirring airs.

The banquet was served in the Main Hall which was brilliantly decorated with the flags of the Allied Powers and with banks of flowers and ferns in which vari-colored incandescent lights glistened.

The address of welcome was given by Mr. Shen Lien-fang, vice-chairman of the Chinese Chamber, who was followed by Consul-General Sammons who made the response on behalf of the American community, Mr. W. A. Burns for the American Chamber of Commerce, Judge C. S. Lobinger of the United States Court for China, and Mr. W. S. Fleming, president of the American Association.

Vice-Chairman's Address

Mr. Shen Lien-fang, Vice-chairman of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, said:

"This evening the Chairman and Committee of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai, as representing the Chinese commercial community, has the honor to invite Mr. Sammons, the American Consul-General, Mr. Burns, the President, the committee and members of the American Chamber of Commerce and other distinguished guests and friends. Our friends have given us the pleasure of their company and we are exceedingly happy in meeting you.

"Mr. Chu Pao-san, our Chairman, has just directed me to say a few words of welcome and gratification and these will be conveyed to you gentlemen by Mr. Chang Nieh-yun, our Foreign Secretary. I shall now take the opportunity to express my views and show the friendly relations between the people of the United States and China.

"It is, I believe, 60 years since the opening of this commercial port, that we a body of business men, are met here tonight in reunion with American officials and business men. That this reunion should take place now at a juncture when America and China are in alliance in a great war for a great cause and when both countries possess a Republican government, marks it as a unique

occasion, and I hope that hereafter American and Chinese merchants will have frequent occasions to meet and discuss matters with each other. "It seems to me that it would not be necessary to meet on all occasions at banquets, but if we can meet and hear from you true Republican knowledge, instruction as to manufactures, information as to commercial methods and experiences, it will indeed be most fortunate for our people. As to our meeting tonight we are trying to give you food in your style and we cannot but have to crave your indulgence for shortcomings in our preparations and courtesies."

Visit To U. S. Balked

The speaker then reviewed various efforts to form a Chinese Commercial Commission to visit the United States, which failed owing to disturbed conditions in China. He went on:

"Probably this summer the conference of the Associated Chambers of Commerce will be transferred from Peking to Hankow and our Chamber will send a representation. It is proposed that a body will form of 24 men from the four ports of Tientsin, Hankow, Canton and Shanghai, and in addition a President will be elected. Provinces that wish to join and send delegates may do so but the consent of the 22 provinces will not be necessary and the constitution of this commission will be considerably easier than what was first contemplated. Our anxiety to return the call of your Commercial Commission from the Pacific has not been in any way relaxed.

"It is a great pity that the proposed Commercial Commission was not formed; otherwise American-Chinese banks, navigation companies and associated chambers of commerce would probably have been organized before the war and great results would have been attained. I anticipate that after the termination of the war, competition in world commerce will be keen and though the United States and China have scarcely made much preparations, I surmise that our success in mutual commerce should surpass that of other nations in that direction.

"For the past five years some confusion has reigned in the policy of the Government at Peking, but the United States has not demanded a single condition in exchange for benefits. Although we, as businessmen do not intermeddle in politics, we can see these things very clearly and are fully alive to the fact that American treatment of China is upright and aboveboard and is to be respected and appreciated.

"Only the other day when His Excellency Dr. Reisch, the American Minister, passed through Shanghai, our Chamber was represented at the reception accorded to him in the Chinese Y. M. C. A. building and our chairman spoke to him of the im-

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DRIVE IN FLANDERS IS SLOWING UP AS DEFENCE STIFFENS

Gains Are Reduced And Latest Attacks Are Being Repulsed

LINE IS UNBROKEN

Neuve Eglise Taken And Retaken And Finally Held

HAIG WINS ON LYS

Enemy Hurls Masses Against Positions On River In Vain

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 12.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reported this evening:

The enemy maintained strong pressure the whole day long, southward and southwestward of Bailleul, making constant attacks in great force which are still continuing. We have been pushed back slowly in this continuous fighting to positions in the neighborhood of the Bailleul Railway, where we are heavily engaging the enemy.

Sharp fighting is also going on northward of the La Bassée Canal. The enemy made slight progress between the River Lawe and the River Clarence. Elsewhere our positions were maintained.

Germans Use 110 Divisions

Over 110 German Divisions have been so far engaged since March 21, of which over forty have been thrown into the battle either twice or thrice.

Aviation.—When the mist cleared there was great activity along the whole front. We made several long distance reconnaissances, taking photographs. There was much fighting in the air. We brought down twenty-one and drove down fourteen enemy machines. Four of ours are missing. Two of our machines which were reported missing yesterday have since returned.

We dropped over eight tons of bombs last night on Bapaume, the villages southward of the Somme and military objectives at Ostend and Zebrugge. One of our machines is missing.

We successfully bombed the railway station of Sablon, at Metz, today dropping twenty-two heavy bombs, all of which burst on the railway sidings. All our machines returned.

A German official communiqué this evening reported:

In the capture of Armentieres, the English garrison of fifty officers and 3,000 men laid down their arms after a brave resistance. We captured forty-five guns and other booty.

The total number of prisoners in the battle in the Armentieres area is now 20,000, including an English General and 200 guns.

At Neuve Eglise

London, April 13.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reported this morning:

Heavy fighting developed yesterday evening in the neighborhood of Neuve Eglise and Wulverghem and was still continuing late last night.

We advanced our line slightly in the neighborhood of Festubert and secured a few prisoners. The enemy launched a strong attack, preceded by a heavy bombardment, eastward of Locon and succeeded in entering our lines at certain points. We were driven out by a counter-attack. We beat off a second attack later in the night and also repulsed an attack westward of Merville.

The situation on the remainder of the battle-front is unchanged. Sharp local fighting occurred yesterday south of the Somme in the neighborhood of Hangard-en-Santerre. Anglo-French counter-attacks regaining the positions into which the enemy had penetrated.

The enemy artillery was more active north of the Somme.

British Recapture Village
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reported this evening:

As a result of the fighting last night in the neighborhood of Neuve Eglise,

the enemy succeeded after a prolonged struggle in forcing their way into the village. Our vigorous counter-attacks this morning drove the enemy out. We took a number of prisoners, including the commander of a battalion. We successfully repulsed a later attack and also a number of other attacks at different points along the battlefield northward of the La Bassee Canal.

Three separate attacks against our line southwestward, westward and northward of Merville were repulsed in each case after heavy fighting.

We successfully drove back an attempted attack southward of Merville.

We also beat off four attacks launched against our positions southward of Bailleul. Heavy casualties were inflicted on the enemy.

This afternoon a heavy attack in strength has developed between the River Meteren-Iacque, southwestward of Merville and Wulverghem. Severe fighting is taking place on the whole of this front.

On other parts the British front is unchanged.

Aviation.—The atmospheric conditions were favorable yesterday and there was a great concentration of our aeroplanes on the battlefield. Large numbers of low-flyers were employed bombing and machine-gunning roads packed with enemy troops. Thirty-six tons of bombs were dropped and over 110,000 rounds of ammunition fired by us.

Other formations, flying at a greater height, engaged the enemy's aeroplanes, which were extremely active in this sector.

Other machines reconnoitered the battle-area, bringing back information of the positions of our own and enemy troops.

Forty enemy aeroplanes were brought down, twenty driven down out of control and, in addition, two were shot down by our anti-aircraft guns and three hostile balloons destroyed. Twelve of our machines are missing.

Incessant bombing was carried out the whole night long and over twenty-two tons of bombs were dropped on different targets, including the railway-stations at Don and Douai, two important railway-junctions between Metz and Rheims and the roads leading up to the battle-front in the neighborhood of Estaires.

German Official Claims

A German official communiqué reported today:

On the battlefield of the Lys our attacks against the English divisions progressed.

From the heights of Messines we pushed forward across the Steenbeek and reached the eastern border of Wulverghem. We surrounded and captured Ploegsteert Wood and took the fortified height of Boessegat.

Between the railways leading from Arrmentiers to Bailleul and Merville, we carried our attack forward as far as the railway leading from Bailleul to Merville and as far as the eastern border of Hellepe Wood.

Southward of Merville we captured the Clarence River, took Locon by storm and reached the La Bassee Canal northwestward of Bethune.

We took 400 prisoners on both sides of Loconerok.

British Stand Fast

London, April 14, 9.50 p.m.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: After many hours of obstinate fighting during the night and this morning about Neuve Eglise we remained in possession of the village. The German attacks were pressed with great determination and the enemy's losses throughout were

heavy. The enemy today renewed his attempts against the village and the fighting continues.

We repulsed this morning attacks in the neighborhood of Bailleul and Merville.

Our artillery dispersed enemy infantry attempting to attack in the forenoon northwest of Merville.

The hostile artillery has been more active in the neighborhood of Albert.

Aviation.—Our low-flying machines reconnoitered the battlefield and dropped 1,200 bombs on enemy troops on the roads leading to the front. There were a few fights in the air with indecisive results. One of our machines is missing.

The enemy's losses were very severe throughout yesterday.

Fighting reopened yesterday evening at Neuve-Eglise.

The enemy recommenced his attacks in the neighborhood of Bailleul this morning and they still continue.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reported this morning: After heavy fighting throughout the evening, we repulsed the attacks of the enemy from Meteren to Wulverghem.

We also repulsed a fourth attack at Neuve-Eglise.

Yesterday evening we beat off a determined attack near Festubert. On this portion of the battlefield and northwestward as far as Locon. Numerous detachments of the enemy were effectively engaged at short range by our infantry and artillery fire.

Despite numerous strong attacks made by the Germans against all parts of the Lys battlefield, our line remains intact.

A German official communiqué reports:

We have had successful engagements between Neuve Kerke (Neuve Eglise) and Vieux Berquin.

Drive Stopped, Says Paris

Paris, April 13.—The German offensive in Flanders seems to have stopped. At any rate it has been cut into sections and reduced to local attacks of no decisive value on a front which tends to become stable. Seventeen German divisions, ten of which were taken from the general reserves, were engaged this morning on a front of about thirty kilometers.

While von Hindenburg proceeds with dense masses which give him at least a temporary gain of ground, it seems that Generalissimo Foch, confident in the French and British troops, waits his hour and engages the least possible number of his effective, since he who has at the decisive moment the largest masses of men will win. It is certain now that von Hindenburg has neither made his way to Paris nor taken Amiens. He has endeavored to separate the French from the British but he has also failed in that.

German Press British Heroism

Amsterdam, April 13.—A semi-official communiqué issued in Berlin, referring to the capture of Arrmentiers, states: "Despite envelopment, the garrison held out with extraordinary bravery. It was only when they were assaulted on both flanks simultaneously that the remnant of the brave garrison surrendered."

The Kölnische Volks-Zeitung states that General Ferdinand von Quast, who is commanding the German Army in the Arrmentiers sector, is sixty-eight years old. He commanded an Army Corps in the invasion of France and also on the Aisne, in Champagne and during the Battle of the Somme. He became General Commanding of the Guards Corps in the beginning of 1917.

German Force Is Spending Itself, Says Correspondent

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 13.—Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters wired today:

The battle in Flanders continues this morning, in brilliant sunshine and clear visibility, with a fierceness which has scarcely flagged since it began.

The situation continues indefinite in many parts of the very wide battlefield and therefore only a general and incomplete outline of the position is possible.

There has been no appreciable change on the front from Givenchy to the River Lave during the past twenty-four hours. We successfully beat off a heavy attack upon Lohne and also repulsed with immense losses to the enemy, three attacks launched with big waves of infantry near Vieille Chapelle. The ground in front of our line was strewn with corpses.

Further north our line has withdrawn to a more advantageous defensive position about a thousand yards west of Beaupre, through Neuf Berquin and thence in a north-westerly direction to La Verrier. Thus the enemy salient has become considerably more acute, though I hear the enemy is still pressing in the town of Merville.

British Counter-Attack

We are counter-attacking, according to later reports, southwestward from the direction of Bailleul and from the north, towards Steenwerck, but we have not succeeded in pushing back the enemy, although we have punished him heavily.

The Germans are throwing in their reserves in the same prodigal manner as during the opening days of the present offensive. Our prisoners unanimously agree that the object of the German High Command is to swamp the British by sheer weight of numbers.

The enemy have made determined attacks along Messines Ridge, where the South Africans, hardly rested after their splendid share in the recent fighting in the south, did such grand work in restoring the situation on Wednesday afternoon. The enemy succeeded in gaining some ground but the South Africans again drove them out by a spirited counter-attack, made in combination with some British troops.

The enemy artillery opened a heavy bombardment at 2.45 this

morning from east of Ploegsteert. No report has yet arrived of any subsequent infantry attack.

The German guns were also plastering the Dame-strasse area early this morning.

Our artillery has been kept intensely busy.

Our airmen, in great numbers, are rendering invaluable aid.

The Germans are developing a great artillery bombardment in the southern area, which is possibly the herald of further infantry attacks.

The Bray-Corble road was fiercely shelled from 3 a.m. till daylight and the valley westward of Bailleul was under heavy fire all night.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters this evening reported: The enemy continued to strain every effort to break through in Flanders. Already thirty divisions of enemy troops have been thrown in, including reserves from other parts of the front.

The enemy is employing great gun-power, reinforced by his hauls from the East, in the same lavish manner as he employs his men and thus is imposing a very severe trial on our troops, whose response, in courage and endurance, defies all praise.

By sustained pressure with dense masses of troops and constant blows and shock tactics the enemy has succeeded during the past twenty-four hours in advancing in the center of his attack.

The flanks are holding firm.

The enemy has extended the narrow nose of his salient in a way which nothing but an immense superiority in numbers could render tactically feasible or achieve.

We have been counter-attacking today and the battle is progressing fiercely. The clear weather enabling our airmen to reconnoiter thoroughly and they are co-operating in the combat with most effective results.

Objections Of Germans

The enemy's objectives in this drive include Bailleul, Aire, Bethune and Merville.

The enemy had two hundred divisions at the beginning of his offensive on the Western front, of which twenty are believed to be practically unfit for the battle-line, twenty have been thrown into the battle-line three times since the first and forty-five divisions three times, while over four times the number

of divisions have been hurled against the British than against the French.

The rate at which the enemy is spending his man-power cannot long be maintained. Already to a considerable extent the 1919 Class is being sent to refit the battle-line divisions while the calling up of the 1920 Class began a month ago.

Our reinforcements are steadily coming up. From Givenchy to Locon our line is holding well. Everywhere our troops are fighting magnificently.

Owing to the pressure of the enemy we have fallen back slightly in the area east of Bailleul.

London, April 13.—Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters reported today:

The enemy today continues to press his offensive along our northern line unremittingly and with fresh troops.

The weather is again hazy, limiting observation.

The Germans launched a mass attack last night which penetrated our line east of Locon. Our counter-attack drove him back after inflicting big losses. Three hours later the enemy assaulted at the same spot and were again repulsed. Yet another attack was no more successful.

We also attacked near La Bassee, carrying a strong trench position. The night was wonderfully clear and our airmen were intensely active bombing concentrations of the enemy.

It was a brilliant local success which the Anglo-French Forces won at Hangard, where we carried strong positions.

The enemy has secured a direct hit on the famous Amiens Cathedral.

Enemy Slowing Down

Reuter's correspondent wired later:

The general position at the moment seems to justify the hope that the Germans will achieve no more towards a decision in Flanders than the enemy has done in Picardy and Artois. They have overrun a lot of territory and scored a series of tactical achievements, but the situation remains unaltered for so long as the Allied armies continue to face the enemy with an unbroken line of men and guns. The issue for them remains as clear as before they were pressed out, of the position they occupied prior to March 21.

The situation during the week-end is steadily improving in our favor. Although the Germans have delivered several heavy attacks today at various points, all of them have been repulsed.

Not only has the enemy apparently made no progress anywhere, but the retaking of Neuve-Eglise by our troops may force him to relax his effort in the direction of Bailleul. Here there is a tendency towards a lull in the offensive, which probably means that the Germans are very tired.

London, April 14.—Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters wires this evening:

A bitter east wind is raging in Flanders and the visibility is very low. The situation generally is unchanged.

The enemy continues to employ fresh troops and we, likewise, are steadily increasing our forces: consequently the battle is more stationary although as intense as ever.

Yesterday morning the Germans

launched a heavy attack against the length of front they have been attacking continuously and unsuccessfully during the past two days, undoubtedly calculating that the British troops were worn out and another smashing blow would finish us. But fresh reinforcements, helping the defenders, lung back the enemy masses with terrible losses.

The methods employed by the enemy in his attacks make absolutely inevitable heavy losses. His formula of shock-tactics consists in pushing forward a succession of dense waves at close intervals and, as the front line is killed off, others press on by sheer weight of the men behind. Frequently has the advance been checked by a barrier of piled-up corpses.

Our rear-guard fighting has been very skillful and valiant beyond words. While our machine-guns, holding a serious of little posts, have poured bullets into the enemy until their ammunition was exhausted, the main body has slowly fallen back upon prepared positions. Each backward step has been made perfectly methodically and exacting the full price for what was yielded. Never have our troops fought with such super courage and tenacity as they are now displaying. They have got their backs to the wall indeed, and Sir Douglas Haig's message has vastly heartened them.

The British have learned the value and fighting qualities of the Poilu. The French, indeed, have been magnificent and their morale conspicuously one of irresistible confidence.

The enemy is apparently endeavoring to gain command of the line of communications between Bailleul and the north. He is fighting desperately with mechanical bravery and iron discipline.

The enemy apparently is hoping to envelope the big Fort de Nieppe by thrusting through Hazebrouck and thence southward up the latest intelligence shows that he is making very little progress in this direction and our resistance at certain points along the line of advance is balking his plan.

After his fourth repulse from Neuve Eglise last night, the enemy maintained heavy pressure around the place, gaining a little ground east of the village.

Heavy attacks south of Bailleul, extending towards Merville, have continued since this morning.

514,000 Tons of Ships For U. S. From Japan

Reuter's Pacific Service

Tokio, April 15.—It was announced today that Japan gives 514,000 tons of shipping for the use of America in the War, chartering for delivery in April and May 150,000 tons at the Inter-Allied rates, at a cost to the Japanese Government of ¥18,000,000. For these ships America releases no steel. 134,000 tons are now building for delivery between May and December in exchange for a ton of steel for a ton of shipping and 230,000 tons will be built in Japan for delivery in 1919, two tons of shipping being delivered for one ton of steel.

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A sale of 195,000 copies

Ever since its first appearance in 1768, the Encyclopædia Britannica has enjoyed a full measure of popularity. From generation to generation its successive editions have been in great demand. The sale already of 195,000 sets of the 11th edition, however, far exceeds that of any previous edition or, indeed, of any other book, if we take into consideration the fact that 195,000 sets of the Encyclopædia Britannica are equivalent in quantity to 87 million books of ordinary octavo size.

The Reason

The explanation of this prodigious sale is not far to seek, for in this latest edition the reader finds perfected those qualities to which the supreme reputation of the Encyclopædia Britannica is due—namely the fulness and authority of its articles. The Encyclopædia Britannica is a source to which the inquirer can confidently turn for information on any subject, and that information will be found to be adequate and authoritative.

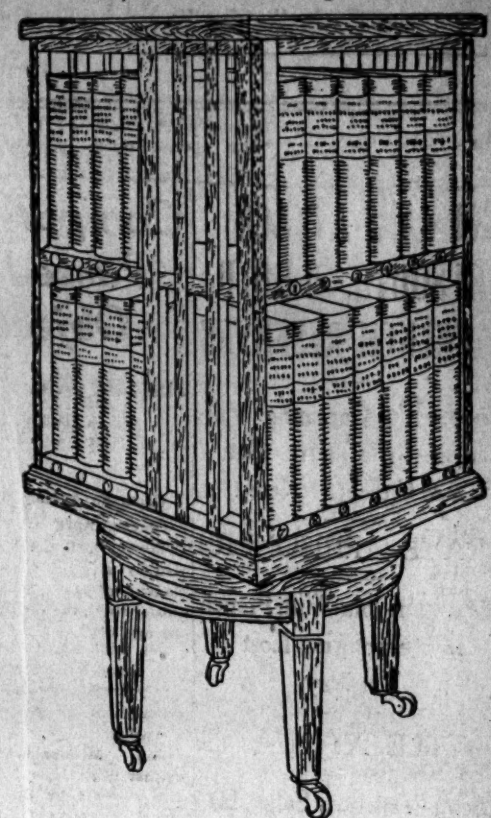
Some Instances

It is a thing easily proved from any part of the book. If the reader examine the articles on the great industries, he will find that "Iron and Steel" (51,000 words) is by Dr. Howe, Professor of Metallurgy in Columbia University, who is known the world over as the first authority on the subject; that the article on cotton (77,000 words) is by the Professor of Textiles at Manchester and other leading experts in that centre of the cotton-trade, just as the highest authorities at Bradford and Dundee contribute the articles dealing respectively with wool and jute.

In quite another direction, if the reader examine the treatment of history in the new edition, he will find that the article on the history of England (181,000 words) is by the Professor of Modern History at Oxford; that the Professor of American history at Harvard contributes the article (106,000 words) on the history of the United States; that the article (157,000 words) dealing with the history of France is by Professor Wiriath of Paris; that the history of the Caliphate in Baghdad is dealt with in an article (45,000 words) by no less an authority than Professor de Goeje of Leiden. And so it is with all the historical articles. More than 300 historians, specialists in the records of different countries and different periods, have contributed to the 11th edition, and, were they collected, these articles on history would fill over 60 ordinary volumes of 100,000 words each.

The subjects of medicine and surgery are dealt with in 700 articles by celebrated authorities in the medical profession, just as the most famous jurists contribute the the 1,400 articles on law. Lord Rayleigh,

The Encyclopædia Britannica, 11th edition, "Handy Volume" issue, in the teakwood revolving bookcase.



The "Handy Volume" issue of the new Encyclopædia Britannica is identical in its contents with the large quarto form in which the work was at first sold on its publication by the University of Cambridge. Not one of the 44 millions words in the text, not a line of the 10,000 illustrations, has been sacrificed. Yet the 29 compact volumes go into a revolving bookcase occupying a floor space of only 1 1/4 feet square, and cost just half the price of the large quarto issue. Of 195,000 copies already sold of the 11th edition, 120,000 have been in the "Handy Volume" issue. A special consignment of this popular issue is offered in China at the same low price as purchasers pay for it in the country of its production.

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secures delivery, balance payable \$7 monthly.

Sir J. J. Thomson, Professor Rutherford, Professor Lorentz of Leiden and Professor Van der Waals of Amsterdam—all of whom have earned the Nobel Prize by their achievements in this department—are among the writers of articles on physics, and the 700 articles on geology, the 570 on chemistry, the 1,800 on animals and plants, the 285 on astronomy, are all by authorities no less eminent.

Everyman's Book

And this great effort of organized scholarship was made in the production, not of a book for the particular use of scholars, but of a book for readers of all kinds to use and profit by. The prospectus gives a detailed account of the articles and writers in each department of knowledge. Readers who have not seen this prospectus should write for a copy. It will not be found uninteresting.

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Name.....

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Irish Convention Report Gives Plan Of Government

Parliament With Responsible Executive Is Chief Provision; Ulstermen Hold Out For Separation

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, April 11.—The Report of the Irish Convention has been issued today.

A covering letter by the chairman, Sir Horace Plunkett, to the Premier summarises the main points of the report.

Sir Horace Plunkett says that, while it was found impossible to overcome the objections of the Ulster Unionists, the following parties were agreed that the scheme of self-government should be passed; namely, the majority of the Nationalists, the Southern Unionists and five out of seven of the Labor representatives. Then comes the scheme suggested by minority of the Nationalists, which is only one particular from that agreed by the majority and therefore the Convention laid the foundation of an Irish agreement which is without precedent in history.

The Convention explored every possibility of agreement and after eight months decided to issue its report, which should be a mere narrative of the proceedings of the Convention. This report was adopted by the majority but there was no majority report in the sense of a reasoned statement in favor of the conclusions in which the majority agreed. However, the Ulster Unionists and a minority of the Nationalists presented a minority report. The result was to minimize the agreement reached and emphasize the disagreement.

Exclusion Demanded By Ulster

There were, continued Sir Horace Plunkett, two possible issues to the deliberations. If a scheme of self-government could be framed to which the Ulster Unionists would give their adherence, then the Convention might produce a unanimous report. Failing this it was felt that the Convention might secure some agreement, either complete or partial, between the Nationalists, the Southern Unionists and the Laborites. However, a portion of Ulster claimed that if Ireland had the right to separate itself from the United Kingdom, Ulster had the right to separate from the rest of Ireland, but no other section of the Convention would accept even temporary partition. Hence the Ulster Unionist members of the Convention remained there only in the hope that some form of Home Rule would be proposed which might modify the determination of those they represented to have neither part nor lot in an Irish Parliament. The Nationalists strove to win them by concessions but they found themselves unable to accept any of the schemes discussed and the only scheme for the Government of Ireland that they presented to the Convention was confined to the exclusion of their entire Province.

The two great difficulties were Ulster and the Customs. The latter became the vital question. Sir Horace Plunkett continues to say that the tendency of recent political thought among Constitutional Nationalists has been towards a form of government resembling as closely as possible that of the Dominions and, since the geographical position of Ireland imposes obvious restrictions with respect to naval and military affairs, the scheme for Home Rule on a basis similar to that enjoyed by the British Dominions was concentrated upon a demand for unrestricted fiscal powers. Without a separate Customs and Excise Ireland would, according to this view, fail to attain a national status like the Dominions.

Case For Fiscal Autonomy

Upon this issue the Nationalists made a strong case. They proved that a considerable number of leading commercial men now favored fiscal autonomy as part of the Irish Settlement. In the present state of public opinion in Ireland, it was feared that, without the Customs, no scheme the Convention recommended would receive sufficient popular support. To obviate any serious disturbance of the trade of the United Kingdom, they were prepared to agree to a free trade arrangement between the two countries, but this did not overcome the difficulties of the Southern Unionists, who were in agreement with the Ulster Unionists on this point.

They were apprehensive that a separate system of Customs control, however guarded, might impair the authority of the United Kingdom over its external trade policy. Neither could they consent to any settlement which was, in their judgment, incompatible with the full participation of Ireland in any scheme of federation of the United Kingdom, should that come to pass.

Sir Horace Plunkett proceeds to refer to the series of resolutions passed regarding self-government.

The scheme provides for the establishment of a Parliament for the whole of Ireland, with a responsible Executive and with full powers over all internal legislation, administration and direct taxation. Pending a decision on the fiscal question, it was provided that the imposition of Customs and Excise duties shall remain with the Imperial Parliament but that the whole of the proceeds from these duties shall be paid into the Irish Exchequer, that an Irish Exchequer Board shall be appointed to determine the true revenue of Ireland and Ireland shall be represented upon the Board of Customs and Excise of the United Kingdom.

The principle of representation in the Imperial Parliament was insisted upon by the Southern Unionists. The Nationalists conceded it. It was felt, however, that there were strong reasons for providing that the Irish representatives in Westminster should be elected by the Irish Parliament rather than directly by the constituencies. This was adopted.

It was accepted in principle that Ireland should contribute to the cost

of the Imperial services, but owing to lack of data it was impossible to fix the definite sum.

Makeup Of Parliament

It was agreed that the Irish Parliament should consist of a Senate, with 64 members, and a House of Commons, with 200.

The principle underlying the composition of the Senate is representation of interests: namely, commerce, industry, labor, the County Councils, the Churches, learned institutions and peerage.

The Nationalists offered to guarantee forty percent of the membership of the Irish House of Commons to the Nationalists. It was agreed that in the South of Ireland adequate representation for the Unionists could only be secured by nomination but, as the Ulster representatives informed the Convention that those for whom they spoke could not accept the principle of nomination, provision was made in the scheme for extra representation in Ulster by direct election.

The majority of the Laborites associated themselves with the Nationalists and the Southern Unionists in building up a Constitution, with the provisions of which they found themselves in general agreement. They frankly objected, however, to the principle of nomination and to what they regarded as the inadequate representation of Labor in the Senate.

Sir Horace Plunkett concludes: "While technically it was our function to draft a Constitution for the country, it would be more correct to say that we had to find a way out of the most complex and anomalous situation in history, one might almost say in fiction.

"We are living under a system of government which survives only because the Act abolishing it cannot, consistently with Ministerial pledges, be put into operation without further legislation than that which it has to amend.

"While the solution of our problem rests primarily with the Government, the Convention found itself in full accord with your insistence that the most hopeful path to a settlement was in an Irish agreement. In attempting to find a compromise which Ireland might accept and

Parliament pass into law, it has been recognised that the full program of no party could be adopted. The Convention was also bound to give due weight to your opinion that to press for a settlement at Westminster during the war of the financial question would imperil the prospect of an early establishment of self-government.

"Notwithstanding the difficulties with which we were surrounded, a larger measure of agreement has been reached upon the principle and details of Irish self-government than has ever yet been attained."

In the course of a conversation with the representatives of the press, Sir Horace Plunkett said that the most he had hoped was substantial agreement, not unanimity. The Convention had abolished the Irish Question outside Ulster and the situation later would be so changed that it would be much easier to negotiate with Ulster.

The Convention has not dissolved. It had only adjourned sine die.

The partition of Ireland, he said, would be no settlement. It was better to wait than to start Home Rule with the partition. The strength of the Ulster opposition was mainly based on religious grounds.

Various Constitutions of the Dominions had been discussed, but the circumstances of Ireland were peculiar. For example, 95 per cent of Ireland's business was done through England.

CAPITAL OF LIBERIA BOMBARDED BY U-BOAT

Monrovia Is Shelled After Government Refuses To Destroy Wireless And Cable Station

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, April 13.—Reuter's Agency learns that a German submarine appeared off the coast of Liberia on the 9th and seized a small armed vessel, which was torpedoed after the crew had been taken prisoners.

The commander of the submarine issued an ultimatum to the Government of Liberia and threatened to bombard Monrovia if the wireless station was not dismantled and the French cable closed. This was accordingly done.

Later the commander insisted on their destruction, which the Government refused. Thereupon the submarine bombarded Monrovia for one hour, destroyed the stations and inflicted casualties on the inhabitants. A passing steamer interrupted the submarine and a fight between the two vessels ensued.

Army Of 5,000,000 Men Urged By W. H. Taft

Brunt Of War Must Be Borne By America, Says Ex-President

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Albany, N. Y., April 12.—Ex-President Taft, addressing the New York State Legislature, advocated that the United States as soon as possible should put an army of five to seven million men into the British and French lines. This would probably take two years but, when accomplished, the victory would be won.

"American troops should occupy the center and bear the brunt of the battle, as they ought, after the Allies have been fighting our battles for the past three years."

The New York State Legislature passed a resolution in favor of the United States, after the war, joining a League of Nations to safeguard the peace that must be won by the military forces of the Allies.

Mr. Taft's speech and the resolution are significant as showing the strong Republican sentiment for a vigorous prosecution of the war.

TO RETURN DUTCH SHIPS IMMEDIATELY AFTER WAR

British Legation At The Hague Gives Assurance On Vessels Taken Over

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

The Hague, April 14.—The British Legation states that requisitioned Dutch ships will be returned in good condition not later than the completion of the voyage on which they are engaged on the day of the signature of the treaty of peace. Each ship will sail under the British flag, the rate of charter will be thirty-five shillings per month per gross ton, the British Government undertakes all war and marine risks and, if a ship is lost, will, if the owner's wish, replace the ship as soon as possible after the war, meanwhile paying interest at the rate of six per cent per annum on the value of the lost ship.

BOTH LONDON AND PARIS ARE RAIDED FROM AIR

Five Are Killed In English Capital And 22 In French

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, April 13, 2 p.m.—The Press Bureau issues the following communique:

Hostile aircraft crossed the East Coast this evening and attacked certain Eastern and Midlands districts. One or two of the raiders penetrated further inland, where some bombs were dropped. Further details are not yet available. The raid is still in progress.

The Press Bureau issued the following communique later.

Four aircraft participated in the raid last night. Two penetrated a few miles inland, another reached the Midlands, while the fourth nearly reached the northwest coast.

The raiders travelled at a great speed and did not attempt to penetrate defended areas. Most of their bombs dropped in open country. Four houses were demolished at one place, otherwise the damage was inconsiderable.

Five persons were killed and fifteen injured.

It is unofficially stated that two Zeppelins raided the east of England yesterday evening.

Paris, April 13.—The air-raid alarm was given at 10 o'clock last night and "All clear" at 11 p.m.

Some German aeroplanes crossed the lines, proceeding southwards. Only two reached Paris, where they dropped some bombs. Eleven persons were killed and fifty wounded.

An official communique states that the latest returns in connection with the air-raid show that twenty-six persons were killed and seventy-two injured.

Amsterdam, April 14.—An official communique issued in Berlin claims that the Zeppelins on the 12th bombed Birmingham, Nottingham, Sheffield, Leeds, Hull and Grimsby.

NEW BRITISH AIR CHIEF

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, April 13.—The Press Bureau announces that Major-General F. H. Sykes has been appointed Chief of the Air Staff on the resignation of Major-General H. M. Trenchard.

Bavarians Would Cry Quits On Air Raids

Effectiveness Of Allied Planes Prompts Appeal To Berlin To Reach Agreement

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, April 14.—The effectiveness of the Allied air raids on Germany is further illustrated by the fact that the Second Chamber of the

Bavarian Diet has unanimously passed a resolution requesting the Bavarian Government to urge the Imperial authorities to try to arrange a general agreement for the cessation of hostile air raids on places outside the area of military operations.

The representative of the Bavarian Government welcomed the motion and said that the Ministry of the Interior was already communicating with the Ministry of War on the matter.



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"The Virginians"



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GUARANTIES IN BELGIUM IMPOSSIBLE, SAYS KEIM

German General Insists That
Annexation Of Flanders
Coast Is Necessary

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Amsterdam, April 12.—General Keim, for three years Military Governor of the Province of Limburg, in Belgium, speaking in Berlin, characterised the restoration and indemnification of Belgium as monstrous. He said that Belgium had only been treated according to the laws of war. Military, economic and political guaranties in Belgium were impossible and the annexation of the coast of Flanders, with the necessary hinterland, and the conclusion of a German peace with indemnities are indispensable.

Commons Passes Irish Conscription

(Continued from Page 1)

ed, there was advantage in their course, and they would be cravens if they failed to carry it out. The American Government, in response to our urgent appeal, allows its battalions to be brigaded with ours. There was conscription among the Americans, many of whom were Irish. Were we entitled to urge the United States to conscript Irishmen when Irishmen at home have not been called up? The Home Rule Bill was in preparation and the Government would try to carry it simultaneously with the Man-Power Bill. Ulster Council's Statement.

A statement by the Ulster Council issued yesterday evening says that it has not heard of the demands submitted to the Convention, which could only tend to ultimate separation. It declares that the victories of the Sinn Féin candidates in the bye-elections prove that the Nationalist vote is controlled by traitors. "We are asked to hand over the country in a time of grave crisis to a system that, unless restrained by military force, will reduce it to the condition of Revolutionary Russia." The statement concludes: "Ireland is now the most prosperous part of the United Kingdom and is bound in duty and honor to contribute her share to the cost incurred."

Comment on the Irish situation follows:

The Daily News and Daily Chronicle deplore the attitude of the Government with regard to conscription in Ireland.

The Morning Post remarks that the nation is asked to betray Ulster to placate the Sinn Féin. The Daily Telegraph and the Times emphasise the responsibility of the Government to find a settlement in fulfillment of the pledge given by the Premier on February 25. The Daily Telegraph says that it is futile to conceal the failure of the Irish Convention, in some developments of opinion, it has at least pointed the way to a brighter future.

The Times remarks that the Irish Convention has revealed the existence of a nucleus of moderate opinion which is prepared to work for a concrete settlement. The Lobby Correspondent of the Times says that the atmosphere in the House of Commons yesterday was more promising than at any time since the Government's proposals were announced. The new German drive has sobered the Nationalists and the Government is undoubtedly assured of general sympathy and good will in its attempt to effect a solution.

During the discussion of the Military Service Bill, Sir George Cave announced that the Government would not press for power to cancel exemptions received on medical grounds or on the ground of conscientious objections.

German Battleship Aground On Islands

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Copenhagen, April 12.—The Social Democrats states that the German battleship Rheinland (18,600 tons; 19 knots; completed 1910) is aground on the Anland Islands.

A report from another source says that she struck a mine and sank.

GEN. SARRAIL ON RESERVE
(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Paris, April 14.—General Sarrail has been placed on the reserve list.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. Apr. 17
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru ..Apr. 19
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga Maru Apr. 23
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikuzen M. Apr. 24
For U.S. Canada and Europe:—
Per P.M. s.s. VenezuelaApr. 27
Per Manila:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Suwa Maru ..Apr. 21

MAILS DUE

From U.S. Canada and Europe.
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Suwa Maru ..Apr. 19
Per O.S.K. s.s. Chicago M. Apr. 23

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CLEMENCEAU'S LETTER FALSE, SAYS VIENNA

But Admission Is Made Austrian
Emperor Sent Some Kind
Of Message

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Amsterdam, April 12.—An official message from Vienna says that the letter purporting to come from the Emperor Karl, which was officially published in Paris yesterday, is falsified.

Amsterdam, April 12.—It is now significantly admitted in Vienna that the Emperor of Austria sent some kind of a letter with regard to Alsace-Lorraine, the explanations taking the form that the letter has been misinterpreted or falsified.

Paris, April 13.—The papers observe, on the subject of the letter written by the Emperor Karl of Austria, that the publication of the letter was only made because the Emperor of Austria had addressed a telegram to the Kaiser contradicting the statement made by M. Clemenceau and because Count Czernin, the Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs, in an official communique accused the French Premier of having perverted the truth. It was an indispensable reply to those false statements.

DEPORTATION ORDERED FOR TAGORE'S SECRETARY

W. W. Pearson, Arrested In
Peking As Political Offender,
Will Be Removed

Mr. W. W. Pearson, former private secretary to Sir Rabindranath Tagore, who was arrested in Peking a few days ago as a political offender, was ordered deported to British soil by Sir Havilland de Saumarez in the British Supreme Court yesterday.

When the case came up, the Judge stated to the prisoner that a certificate from the British Minister set forth the expediency of his deportation because of actions prejudicial to public safety and the defense, peace and security of the United Kingdom. Asked if he had anything to say, Mr. Pearson replied that the only statement he had to make was that he was the author of a pamphlet, published in Tokio and called "For India," which he never believed prejudicial to the defense, peace and security of the British Kingdom.

Said the Judge: "The position in these cases," "Is that this court acts on the certificate of the Minister alone. I am not a judge as regards the advisability of deportation or as to the sufficiency of the reasons which guide the Minister. The Order in Council under which the certificate is signed, in my opinion, leaves the matter entirely with the Minister. All I am concerned with is to see that the certificate is in order and that all material facts, so far as I have anything to do with them, have been placed before the Minister, and therefore, if you have nothing further to say than what you have said today, I shall make the deportation order."

BANK OF ENGLAND

Reuter's Service

London, April 11.—According to the latest returns, the Proportion of Reserve to Liabilities was 18%. The Bank of England rate of Discount is 5%.

Haig's Appeal To His Troops Stirs Entire British Nation

People Realise Battle That May Decide War Is Now
In Progress In Flanders

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, April 13.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig in a special order of the day to the troops in France says:

"Three weeks ago today the enemy began his terrific attacks on a front of fifty miles.

"His objects are to separate us and the French, take the Channel ports and destroy the British army. Despite throwing already 106 divisions into the battle and enduring the most reckless sacrifice of life, he has as yet made little progress towards his goals. We owe this to the determined fighting and self-sacrifice of our troops. Words fail me to express the admiration I feel for the splendid resistance offered by all ranks under the most trying circumstances. Many amongst us are now tired. To those I would say victory will belong to the side which holds out the longest. The French army is moving rapidly and in great forces to our support. No other course is open to us but to fight it out. Every position must be held to the last man and there must be no retirement. With our backs to the wall and believing in the justice of our cause, each one of us must fight on to the end. The safety of our homes and the freedom of mankind depend alike on the conduct of each one of us at this critical moment."

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig's grave and moving appeal to the troops has profoundly stirred the nation, indicating that the struggle has reached a point that may even be decisive of the war.

It forms the text of articles in the papers urging every man and woman in the islands to take them to heart, while breathing confidence that the noble armies, which have already proved their mettle, will leave nothing undone that men can do and, with the French hurrying to their aid, will yet save the day.

Other correspondents add little to Reuter's account of the heroic fighting of the British forces but the details they give emphasise the supreme courage with which small bodies of men held on to outposts, sometimes isolated, sometimes thinly in touch with other bodies, but all the time inflicting bloody losses on the enemy.

The 51st and the 9th divisions are prominently mentioned in these accounts. Feats performed by the Liverpool battalions and other troops from Lancashire, the Durham Light Infantry, the Royal Scots, the Royal Scots Fusiliers, the Black Watch and the Gordon Highlanders, though singled out for special incident, were but representative of the conduct of the whole army.

Particular praise is accorded concerning the fighting of the Scots and South Africans at Messines Ridge. The Times, mentioning the latter in an editorial, describes their conduct on Thursday as being just as fine as on Wednesday, when their counter-attack recovered the Ridge. Despite their losses, on Thursday they thrust the Germans back from the high ground of the Ridge to the Messines-Wytschaete road and held them there against repeated counter-attacks.

A dramatic glimpse of the des-

peration of the fighting is afforded by an episode in which the Headquarters Staff of two brigades opposing General Bernhardt's troops along the River Lawe plunged into the fray with rifles, while one general led his orderlies into the fray.

Emphasising the gravity of the position, some papers point out that the enemy is now only thirty miles from Dunkirk and forty from Calais, while apparently the positions on Messines Ridge are turned and the whole communications of the Northern Army imperilled.

Other papers are a little more hopeful. They point out that the more German divisions engaged the easier will be General Foch's task and they state that it is still too soon to assume that the direct thrust in the North for the Channel ports has become the major operation of the enemy. The increased activity of the German artillery on both sides of the Somme points to the renewal of the contest on a larger scale.

The Times states that General Sir Henry Plumer commands the Northern wing and the ground is thoroughly familiar to him.

Paris, April 14.—The newspapers unanimously praise Sir Douglas Haig's Order of the Day, which they say will be immediately answered with virile energy by the heroic British troops.

M. Marcel Hutin in L'Echo de Paris writes that the road to Calais and Dunkirk is henceforth closed to the Germans.

Le Matin says that the tenacity of the British resistance undoubtedly enables the dominating positions which form a barrier between the

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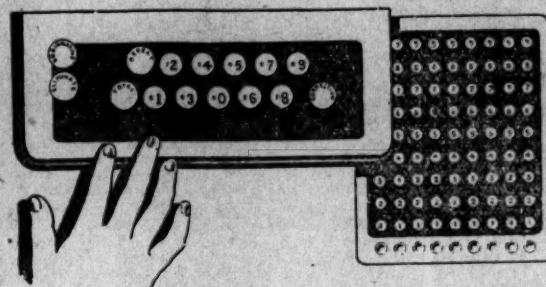
Office Hours

9 to 12
2 " 6

BOOKING FOR 'HELLO SHANGHAI' A RECORD

Booking opened for "Hello! Shanghai" yesterday morning. The first arrivals outside Messrs. Montre's put in a appearance about four a.m., and at five o'clock there were enough

playgoers on the scene to play a nice little game of poker. The booking was a record, and by nine o'clock most of the seats for the three nights were snapped up. Yesterday afternoon showed very few seats on either the Tuesday or Saturday plans, but there are still some quite good seats to be had for Thursday night's performance.



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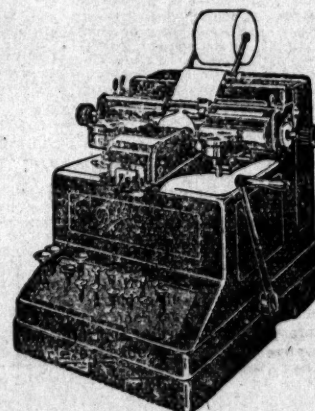
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EDUCATIONAL BODY MEETS HERE TODAY

Delegates From Provinces To
Attend Annual Convocation
Today And Tomorrow

Delegates from all parts of China will attend the annual meeting of the advisory council of the Chinese Christian Education Association, which will be held today and tomorrow at the China Inland Mission, Woosung road.

This morning the annual election of officers will be held, while this afternoon's session will be taken up with reports from various provinces.

A survey of the status of educational work in China will be made at tomorrow morning's session and addresses will be the feature of the closing meeting.

Delegates will attend from Peking, Canton, Fukien, Szechuen, Honan and other provinces.

New French Minister Departs For Peking

Mr. Ivan Chen, the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, Shanghai, gave a tiffin in honor of H. E. M. Boppe, the new French Minister to Peking at the Astor House, Sunday.

H. E. J. B. Freitas, the Portuguese Minister at Peking; Secretaries of the French Legation; Monsieur Willden, the French Consul General; Judge G. Ch. Toussaint, Monsieur D. De La Prade, Vice-Consul Roy, Mr. H. G. Simms, Mr. Chu Pao-san, chairman of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce; Mr. C. P. Yin, managing director of S. N. Railway; Chinese military and civil officials, and Messrs. Chen and Yang, secretaries of the Foreign Office were present. The Minister was invited to a dinner by the chairman of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce yesterday evening at the Chamber of Commerce Building.

The Minister left yesterday morning by special train for Peking. Gen. Lu Yung-hsiang, military governor of Shanghai sent his military band and a guard of honor at the station and also sent his chief d. de-camp, Major Sun, and Secretary S. K. Chen to accompany the Minister to Nan-king.

Famous Cellist Coming

Shanghai music lovers will soon enjoy a rare treat as Bogumil Sykora, famous Russian cello virtuoso, will arrive here this week for a short return engagement. He is a world famous artist and comes here after an extended tour of the United States, which followed his trip through the Far East in 1916. When here before, Mr. Sykora played to crowded houses and the announcement of his return will be received with enthusiasm in Shanghai.

Unclaimed Cablegrams

Eastern Telegraph Co., Ltd.
March:
8—Edwards, Astor House, Paris.
25—Mason Capoul Camp, Koukaza, Saigon.
26—Trinidad Ayala, Passenger Siberia Maru; Manila.
April:
9—Lane, 52 Boone Road, London.
11—Lingchukung, c-o Lankadami-utopia; Pangkajalinang.
11—Lapique; Saigon.
13—Tsungung; Hongkong.

Still Another Chinese Entertained In Tokio

Reuter's Pacific Service
Tokio, April 14.—The Chamber of Commerce yesterday gave a luncheon in honor of Mr. Chiang Tsun-wei. There was a very cordial exchange of views and the speeches dwelt on the necessity of closer co-operation of the business interests of both countries.

Compulsory Military Service For Holland

Government Introduces Bill
Which Will Affect All Be-
tween Ages Of 17 And 60

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
The Hague, April 13.—The Govern-ment has introduced a Bill establishing compulsory civilian service during the present abnormal conditions for Dutchmen and unmarried or childless women in the mother-country between the ages of 17 and 60.

Ostend And Zeebrugge Targets For British

Monitors And Aeroplanes In Suc-
cessful Night Attack On
Coast Of Flanders

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, April 13.—A German official communique states that some British monitors and aeroplanes last night attacked the Coast of Flanders, bombard- ed Ostend and bombed the Zeebrugge batteries. "We repulsed the attacks. An enemy torpedo-boat which ap- proached Ostend was shot on fire, abandoned and captured with its full equipment."

The Admiralty says that, in reference to the above, a small motor-boat is missing.

Fifty Are Injured In Hague Food Riot

Mob And Military Clash In
Haarlem; Rioting In Rotter-
dam; Shops Pillaged

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Amsterdam, April 12.—There were collisions between the mob and the police and military during bread riots today at Haarlem, where the crowd pillaged the shops. Several persons were injured.
Rioting also occurred at Rotterdam. Forty to fifty persons, including policemen, have been wounded in food riots at the Hague. A number of shops were plundered.

J. A. Thomas Of B.A.T. To Wed Carolina Girl

Announcement was received here yesterday of the engagement of Mr. J. A. Thomas, formerly managing director in Shanghai of the British-American Tobacco Company and now member for China on the London board, and Miss Anna Branson, of Durham, North Carolina. The news was cabled from New York and it was stated that the date of the wedding would be announced later.

Miss Sharp's Pupils To Give Dance

Pupils of Miss Sharp's classes will give a children's fancy dress matinee dance in the Town Hall from 4.30 to 7 p.m. Wednesday, April 24. Proceeds above expenses will be devoted to the St. Dunstan's fund for Blind Soldiers and Sailors. Tickets at \$2 for adults and \$1 for children may be obtained from Miss Sharp or any of her pupils.

War Films Tonight

The new British and Italian War films have their joint exhibition at the Olympic Theatre tonight, when a number of interesting features will be screened. The performance is under the patronage of Sir Everard Fraser and the Chev. G. de Rossi and it is expected that there will be a record attendance of local Allies. The new pictures give a wide variety of scenes depicting war activities on the western and Italian fronts. There is also the arrival of the American troops in London and many topical budgets showing the excellent work that is being done in Palestine and elsewhere. Booking has been brisk for the performance and prospective patrons are advised not to delay in making their reservations.

Lives Endangered When Horse Bolts

Attorney Tavares Has Narrow
Escape; Mafao Jumps And
Breaks Leg

Mr. J. M. Tavares, local attorney, had a narrow escape from serious injury, his mafao sustained a broken leg and his carriage was smashed when the horse attached to the carriage became frightened at a passing motor cycle on Nanking Road, near Szechuen Road, yesterday afternoon at 12.30 o'clock. The horse bolted and the mafao lost control of the animal and jumped leaving the swaying carriage to endanger the lives of hundreds of persons on the streets.
When the mafao jumped, Mr. Tavares crawled to the driver's seat, grabbed the reins and finally re- gained control of the horse after it had got as far as Honan Road, where the carriage was wedged between an automobile and a tramcar. The mafao was taken to the General Hospital. Mr. Tavares was uninjured.

HOPE OF PEACE IN CHINA IS DISAPPEARING FAST

Demand Of Military Leaders Of
North To Crush South
Is Winning

(Reuter's Pacific Service)
Peking, April 15.—What little hope there was at the time of the recapture of Changsha of conclud- ing peace with the South, now ap- pears to have vanished.

General Ni Shih-chung and other Northern military leaders strongly urge the continuation of hostilities till the South submits.

Minor fighting has already com- menced near Hengshan, where the Southerners have taken up a po- sition in the mountains and General Chang Hual-chi, commanding the Second Expeditionary force, is operating from Kiangsi and reports that he has succeeded in recapturing Yuhsien and Chailin while the trans- portation of Fengtien troops south- ward by the Kinshan Railway has been progressing steadily.

The negotiations between China and Japan continue to engross public attention, though up to the present nothing has been revealed. They are being conducted almost entirely between the military re- presentatives of the two countries.

Baron Hayashi, the Japanese Minister, tonight gives a banquet at which Tsao Ju-lin, Liang Shih-yi, the President of the Bank of China and other persons prominent in financial circles will meet Dr. Sakatani.

Negotiations are going on between the Chinese and Japanese Govern- ments for another loan of \$10,000,000, with the Chinese telegraphic system as security for its redemption, ac- cording to the Chinese press.

Forty sets of wireless installations are being shipped from Japan to China to be installed in the different military areas.

Mr. Tsao Ju-lin, announced at the Cabinet meeting Saturday that he could no longer hold concurrently the office of the Minister of Finance. The Premier, in reply, stated that he will be relieved as soon as a com- petent man can be chosen.

ITALIANS READY FOR DRIVE

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Rome, April 12.—The Premier, Senor Orlando, after visiting the front, telegraphed to General Diaz that he wished the confidence with which that visit had inspired him should spread throughout Italy and the army, which was never more worthy than in the present hour of supreme crisis. The enemy's blow, when it falls, will find us ready.

Gymkhana Is Postponed

The Sikh Sports and Police Gymkhana, which was to have been held on May 4 for the benefit of the Mesopotamia fund, has been postponed until May 11, in order to avoid conflicting with the French Fete.



We show the stomach little or no consideration until one day we find that it has gone on a strike. We sit back in despair. The stomach is rebellious to the degree in which we have abused it.

The symptoms seem to show that something is wrong with the stomach. The trouble in reality is in the blood which your careless habits have made impure. The proper treatment then is to build up and cleanse the blood. A thor- ough trial of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will do this well. You can take them with every confidence that they will make your blood rich and pure.

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Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all druggists, or they will be sent, postpaid, 1 bottle for \$1.50, six for \$8.00, by the

Dr. Williams Medicine Company,
96 Szechuen Road,
Shanghai.

Racing Notes

As was anticipated, the grass course was opened Sunday from ten o'clock in the morning until noon. The bamboos were out and the course was very soft, the times being cor- respondingly slow.

I was able to clock the following horses, the time at the end of each quarter being included in the sum- mary:

Bell Boy (1 1/4 miles) 39 2/5; 1:16 2/5; 1:51 1/5; 2:24 4/5; 2:59 3/5.

Blackand (1 1/4 miles),
Zomba (1 mile) 40; 1:16 4/5; 1:49 4/5; 2:22 1/5; 2:56; 3:30 4/5.

C.R.B.'s Bay (1 1/4 miles) 39 2/5; 1:16 4/5; 1:52 1/5; 2:25 2/5; 2:57 4/5.

Greysand (1 1/4 miles) 41 1/5; 1:19 2/5; 1:56 2/5; 2:30 2/5; 3:03 2/5; 3:38 2/5.

Gladiator (1 1/4 miles) 39 1/5; 1:18; 1:55 1/5; 2:31 2/5; 3:04; 3:39 3/5.

Golden Horn (1 1/4 miles) 37 3/5; 1:13 4/5; 1:49; 2:23 1/5; 2:57 4/5.

Wild Night (last three quarters of his mile and a half) 35 4/5; 1:08 4/5; 1:41 3/5.

Post Boy (1 1/4 miles) 38 4/5; 1:12 2/5; 1:47 4/5; 2:22 4/5; 2:56 1/5.

Poppy (1 1/4 miles) 41 4/5; 1:19 4/5; 1:55 1/5; 2:29 1/5; 3:04 2/5; 3:39.

G. Morris' Griffin (1 1/4 miles) 36 4/5; 1:13 3/5; 1:50; 2:25 2/5; 3:00 2/5.

Black Amber 40 3/5; 1:19; 1:54 4/5; 2:29 4/5; 3:04 2/5; 3:39.

Greysand's performance, the best of the morning, looks out in com- parison to the time by Gladiator, a star of the last three seasons.

The measuring took place yester- day and with few exceptions, I con- sider the ponies behaved very well. I hear that two stables are being backed at even money for large sums to win the Derby. From what I can see, there are at least ten that have excellent chances to win the blue ribbon.

The Tout.

Cross Country Club

A fair number of runners turned up at Hongkew Park track yester- day afternoon for the first practice run of the new Cross Country Club. Some sprinting and quarter-mile work was done and several harder spirits jogged out the mile for the preliminary work-out. Everybody was satisfied and it is planned to hold another meeting at the track soon.

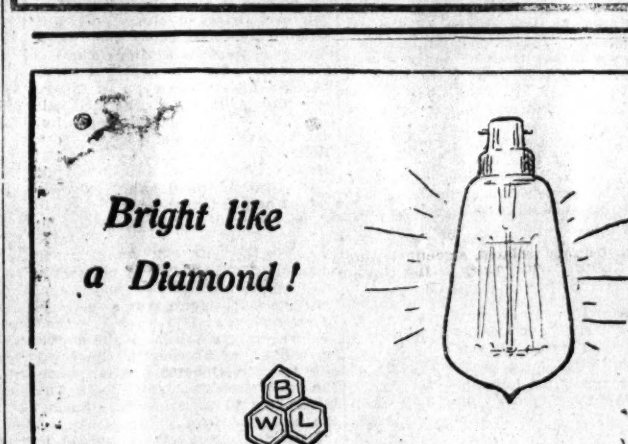
Last night, runners and others interested, including several new prospective members, met at the Y.M.C.A. to discuss matters pertain- ing to the Club. Mr. F. W. White was elected to the chair and a pro- visional committee was named. Mr. F. H. Watson was made secretary protem and Mr. T. McKenna treasurer.

Mr. White has promised to provide a shield to be known as the Shang- hai Harriers' shield which will be awarded to the winner of the most points in cross country competitions. Another meeting was called for 5.30 p.m. Thursday, when rules and regulations will be adopted and officers will be elected. The meeting will be held in Mr. White's offices at 38 Kiangse Road.

Portuguese Co. S.V.C.

April Cup Competition
Practices No. 5 and 8.
A Class—winner 2nd Sgt. Lino Costa Points 31—5% 28.52
B Class—No competition Q. M. Sgt. Conrado Maher (wins spoon for scoring 60% H. P. S. 40 points) 28
C Class—No competition Pte. Antonio Gomes 34
D Class—No competition Pte. Carlos Correa 27—4% 25.92

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TO TELL

35 NANKING ROAD

Bringing Up Father



By George McManus



Shipping Items

The C.M. s.s. Kiangshin left Hankow for Shanghai on Saturday.
The N.K.K. s.s. Tachang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Saturday.

The I.-C. s.s. Luenho left Hankow for Shanghai on Sunday.
The C.N. s.s. Sunkiang left Hongkong for Shanghai on Sunday.
The I.-C. s.s. Suifu left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.
The C.N. s.s. Luanyi left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.
The N.K.K. s.s. Tafoo Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

Love, Home and Table Topics
By Clever Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour

Hoover's Goin' To Get You!

The darned old Hoover pledge has come to our house to stay;
To frown our breakfast bacon down,
and take our steak away;
It cans our morning waffles, and our sausage, too, it seems,
And dilates on the succulence of corn,
and spuds and beans.
So skimp the sugar in your cake and leave the butter out,
Or Hoover's goin' to get you if you Don't
Watch
Out!
Oh, gone are the good old days of hot cakes thickly spread;
And meatless, wheatless, hopeless days are reigning in their stead;
And gone the days of fat rib roasts, and two-inch T-bone steaks,
And doughnuts plump and golden brown, the kind mother makes.

And when it comes to pie and cake, just learn to cut it out,
Or Hoover's going to get you if you Don't
Watch
Out!
So spread your buckwheat sparingly and peel your taters thin;
And tighten up your belt a notch and don't forget to grin.
And if, sometimes, your whole soul yearns for shortcake high and wide
And biscuits drenched with honey, and chicken butter fried,
Remember then that Kaiser Bill is short sauer kraut,
And Hoover's goin' to get him if well All
Help
Out!

Reflexes Of War

The rapid rise in the prices of all commodities in India, especially of foodstuffs and clothing, is causing the authorities anxiety. It is estimated that the population of Bombay has been swollen by the addition of from 200,000 to 300,000 people through industrial activities in connection with war work and refugees from the plague centers. Active measures taken to meet the situation, including the appointment of a controller, the fixing of prices, the opening of cheap grain shops and the establishment of fair rents, are being taken.

The budget submitted to the Norwegian Storting recently was the largest in the history of the country. The ordinary expenditure amounted to about £18,000,000 and the extraordinary to £3,500,000. Notwithstanding the increased revenues during the financial year, the Norwegian national debt was increased by about £4,500,000. The expenditure, not included in the budget, which has been entailed by the maintenance and defence of neutrality since the beginning of the war, amounted to nearly £6,160,000. The ordinary expenditure has been doubled within the last five years, chiefly owing to the steadily rising cost of labor and raw materials, and in particular, to the increase in the price of coal, while railway expenditure has increased enormously, notwithstanding that the fares have been raised considerably.

Wheat growers in all the Australian states are greatly concerned about the prospects of disposing of future crops. The state ministers of Victoria and New South Wales have suggested that farmers should take up stock raising in preference to wheat growing, as being more profitable, since cereals were accumulating at a great rate for lack of shipping, and the British government had not disclosed whether it would purchase this year's harvest or not. Professor Lefroy, who was sent to Australia by the British government, told the farmers at a conference recently that he could guarantee that the wheat would stack safely for five years, and begged

them still to cultivate it. The farmers' decision will depend upon whether Great Britain undertakes to buy the crops garnered during the war, even though they cannot be carried overseas owing to shortage of shipping.

During the war the Swiss peasant has paid greater attention than previously to American agricultural machinery, including tractors and motor ploughs. The principal drawback to the introduction of modern American agricultural machinery in Switzerland is that few farmers own more than five to ten acres and about five to ten head of cattle. Recently the larger peasant associations have shown an interest in such machinery, and they might act as purchasers of machines, renting them to the farmers who are unable to buy outright. Trials with motor ploughs and other modern agricultural machinery recently have been undertaken by the Zuckerkabik Aarberg, Aarberg, Switzerland, and the Landwirtschaftliche Schule Rüttli bei Berne, Switzerland. The results favorably impressed the various experts of the agricultural associations. Most of the systems tried were of American manufacture.

Since the stoppage of most of the breweries in Denmark, the production of yeast, which is a by-product in this manufacture, has been greatly reduced. It is now proposed to make the manufacture of yeast a separate industry, in which buckwheat will be the raw material. The government has forbidden the use of buckwheat for any other purpose.

Testing Psychology In The Army

Some astonishing results obtained from psychological tests in the American army are reported in "The Medical Record" in the case of recent examinations at Camp Dix, New Jersey, as to mental fitness for military service. "When the chief examiner of the psychological department needed a staff of clerks and assistants he asked the division headquarters to assign the necessary men from the depot brigade. The authorities told him he might have the whole brigade from which to choose. As a result six hundred men were subjected to the psychological tests and the eighty

highest were chosen for department service without knowing their occupations or military rank.

"It was found that by the test the organization of the men who saw that the orders from the officers were carried out by the men in the ranks, and that it was necessary to make some other adjustment. Such a finding as this is regarded as highly satisfactory from two standpoints. "It has given great satisfaction to the men interested in the psychological tests as a proof of the accuracy of these tests and it is also a compliment to the system that enables line officers to pick for important positions men whose mental scores were later shown to be of high average. However, the psychologists claim that their method has the advantage on its side since it enables them to make a successful choice in fifty minutes whereas it takes the officers a number of weeks to make a suitable selection."

Getting Rid Of Flat-Foot

That flat feet can in many cases be cured so that fewer candidates for the army will be rejected is evidenced by the results of a cure tried out at Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont, according to "The Medical Record." Out of four hundred men put under treatment, about 90 per cent were returned to the ranks cured. The treatment recommended is as follows:

"The feet and legs should be free. Shoes and stockings should be removed. Under-drawers and breeches loosened so as in no way to restrict or limit muscular action of the legs. The toe exercises are the first ones taken up. The men stand on a raised platform—a 2-inch plank is sufficient; they are then directed to flex the toes to the extreme point of flexion with a hard pull of the flexor muscles of the sole of the foot at the extreme point of flexion. This is followed by extension without effort. This exercise is repeated continuously from five to ten minutes, the shorter period at the beginning, gradually lengthening the time of this particular exercise until the full time is possible without fatigue. The second exercise is a continuation of this flexion of the toes on the sole of the foot, plus inversion of the foot to the extreme, bringing into the action the tibialis

Tankful Mother

Mothers who have once used Baby's Own Tablets, the Canadian children's remedy, for their little ones are always strong in their praise of this medicine. Among them is Mrs. Marcelle Boudreau, Mazonette, N.B., who writes: "Baby's Own Tablets are the best medicine I know of for little ones. I am very thankful for what they have done for my children." The Tablets regulate the bowels and stomach; cure constipation, indigestion, and worms; break up colds and simple fevers; in fact they cure all the minor ills of little ones. They are sold by medicine dealers, or by mail at 60 cents a vial from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

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Empey: First Call 2.50
Hay: All in It 2.50
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Conan Doyle: His Last Bow... 2.40
Connor: The Major 2.45
Churchill: Dwelling Place of Light 3.00

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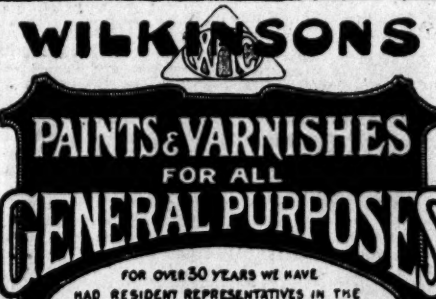
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Americans Guests Of Chinese Body

(Continued from Page 1)

Portation of Chinese egg products into America. Both Dr. Reisch and Mr. Sammons promise their hearty assistance in moving their government. This attitude is not only appreciated by those merchants who are immediately interested but by the entire community.

"I also remember that in the 7th month last year the President of the Silk Association in New York came to China to study the trade. He brought a copy of a magazine dealing with improved methods in preparation of silk and lantern slides and gave a lecture in the Chinese Y.M.C.A. on silk inspection and conditions in silk flatures. He urged that Chinese flatures should speedily make improvements to meet demands and said that he did not wish to see production of raw silk in other countries exceed that of China.

"We feel exceedingly grateful for this advice and warm sympathy, and Chinese silk merchants have closely studied the question for six months and have already made slight progress, and his suggestions have been translated into Chinese for distribution in the country. We owe a great debt to your committee.

"Formerly many kinds of German goods were consumed in China but since the War this source of supply has been cut off. Even British or French goods are scarce in imports, but only American goods continue to come as usual, and even such commodities as dyes, which did not come from America, now come from your country and are well manufactured. Here is a splendid opportunity for the extension of United States and Chinese commerce.

Influence of Habit in China

"We Chinese have a habit of sticking to the use of one kind of goods to which they have become accustomed. The Chamber, therefore, hopes that your goods of all kinds will continue to come as soon as possible and thus block future competitors.

"To us Chinese it appears a pity that your government often interdicts exports of certain goods. Products for military purposes are no doubt to be prohibited, but for goods necessary in trade certificates are granted by the Chinese authorities which are then despatched to the American manufacturers before they may apply for the issue of export licenses. With regard to goods ordered before the order of prohibition and not for military purposes I would suggest that the Chamber may present certificates to your Consulate here and request the Consul to telegraph his government to issue licenses for export which would be a more expeditious and convenient plan. I express this view with the object of extending the field for American goods during the opportunity afforded by this war and securing for them a prominent place.

"I wish also to say that the dispensation of justice in courts by American officials has much to do with promotion of free and friendly commercial intercourse and relations. Chinese residents in these settlements are under the jurisdiction of the Mixed Court and in the present political confusion in China numerous occasions arise over the question of authority in the court.

"Our friend, Mr. Perkins the American Assessor, is most fair and impartial. He has stated to our Chairman, Mr. Chu Pao-sen, that in cases between Chinese in that court the Chinese Magistrates should decide and the Foreign Assessor's position be merely that of an Assessor. Such a remark has not often been heard and Chinese residents are grateful for this American sense of justice.

"I now come to the American Chamber of Commerce. It has been organized for several years and its committee consists of the most prominent businessmen here. I would suggest that after this meeting we meet from time to time to arrange matters involving American and Chinese commerce, and I can assure you that we shall receive and treat your Chamber with the utmost sincerity and friendship.

"Mr. Keegan, of Messrs. Gaston, Williams and Wigmore, has sent to this Chamber a complimentary address from the New York General Chamber of Commerce and we have received it. We shall immediately prepare a reply which we shall trouble Mr. Keegan to transmit on our behalf, and we wish to thank him on this occasion.

"That this address should arrive at this felicitous time from New York augurs well undoubtedly for American and Chinese trade. I would again ask you to excuse our incomplete arrangements and courtesies and I have much pleasure in asking you to drink to the prosperity and success of the American Chamber of Commerce, coupled with the name of your worthy Chairman, Mr. Burns."

Mr. Sammons speaks

Consul-General Sammons came next. He said in part: "As American Consul-General and as Honorary President of the American Chamber of Commerce, permit me most heartily to thank you for the great honor you do my countrymen—those present representing the leading American organizations of China; as well as for the gracious recognition you have extended to the chief judicial officer of the United States Government in China, and also to the American members of the tariff conference and other American officials and

citizens by inviting them to be your guests on this memorable occasion. "The occasion is memorable because it comes at a time when China may justly celebrate its billion year foreign trade high water-mark, and also it guarantees closer trade relations between China and foreign business men. China's trade has from year to year risen higher and higher, regardless of internal or external conditions. And while fifty years ago, the flowery flag—as you love to designate our national emblem—was more numerously represented at this port and in China than it is today, it is now returning to you over a modern commercial fleet that will from this time forward steadily increase.

"Today Shanghai merchants sell more of China's products to the United States than they do to any other countries. With more ships available this magnificent trade would have been still further increased. There will be more ships and more trade in the future; ships and trade for all, in fact; and as a result, the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai is destined to become one of the foremost business organizations of the world."

Mr. Sammons concluded by asking for reliable commercial information which he promised to transmit to America.

Address by Mr. Burns

Mr. Burns, president of the American Chamber of Commerce was the next speaker. He said: "It is indeed an honor highly appreciated and an occasion of great pleasure to act as spokesman for the American Chamber of Commerce of China tonight. Chinese and Americans have the best of grounds for complete amity as regards political, business and social relations, and the greater interests of both will be best conserved by frequent meetings together, giving opportunity for full and frank discussions of all seeming differences.

"All Americans, I am sure, are proud of our relations with China commercially and politically. Commercially we can visualize back to the days of the clipper ships when America was the common carrier to China ports through the superiority of her ships and the men who sailed them. One of these clipper ships (the good ship Sovereign of the Seas) made the voyage from Hong-kong to New York in 90 days.

"Our trade with you started in the year 1784; the first vessel, the Empress of China, 360 tons carrying the measurement, left New York February 22 of that year (Washington's Birthday) and returned May 11, 1785. Throughout the many years since we first established trade relations with you, there have been very few instances indeed of strained relations through commercial dealing on either side; and any instances which may have arisen can, I think, be attributed entirely to lack of understanding on one side or on both.

"I believe you have a book which calls attention to our methods as being always, so to speak, at the other end of the stick from yours. Some years ago in conversation with Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, when he was on a visit to South Africa, England's famous Colonial Secretary expressed his opinion of England's and America's differences on the Tariff question as that of two nations working from opposite ends of a stick toward the middle—England from Free Trade to a reasonable Tariff and America from a high Tariff to the same middle ground.

"So with our ideas and customs: though apparently far apart and starting from entirely opposite poles, we may easily through desire to understand one another, reach a common middle ground where purely imaginary differences disappear and we see eye to eye. If we look

back to the days of the former residences of foreigners at Canton, known as "Thirteen Hong" which for about two centuries gave the only example to your people of the "ocean men" we can really claim to have reached that middle ground. In the present times we have more reason than ever to seek complete understanding and unity."

"For all practical purposes we are allies in a cause the success of which is as necessary to you as to us—to you for the preservation of those institutions of your great country that will make possible your complete industrial and political development as well as safeguarding your entity as a great Power; to us for the preservation of those institutions of freedom and good will on earth to men founded by our ancestors.

"The difficulties of commerce are multiplying daily. The risks assumed by foreign traders at the present time are hard to calculate. Here your Chamber can be of great assistance in making clear to merchants and dealers in general that all steps taken by our Government are necessities occasioned by this condition of War, and in no case is there any real desire other than to make trading as free as possible under present conditions.

"But, supplies for our own armies and our navy must come first; then food stuffs and supplies for our allies. Supplying these necessities meant a tremendous ship building program, taxing capacities of all suppliers of ship building material. General supplies for armies and navy and allies (coupled with the transfer of troops from training camps to seashore and to Europe) means taxing to the limit of their several capacities, labor, railways, manufactures and steamships. Hence, the merchant's purely trading needs can come up for consideration only after these other needs have been cared for.

Most Enlightened Producers

"Your Chamber should also take every step possible to enlighten producers as to the positive advantages in profit and increased trade through establishing a level of quality and a high standard thereof. Many a time in America I have heard the remark apropos of imports from China: 'I could pay twice as much and double the business if I could only be sure of the quality.'

"The question of licenses for import cargo into America is now being dealt with by our Chamber, and we hope arrangements can be made to relieve the situation in some degree at least.

"Regarding egg products, it appears that the question of zinc content was raised through a discovery that the product of some American manufacturers contained a too high percentage and as all the American manufacturers whose product contained zinc in excess of the ruling are bound to change their methods by this order, it is impossible to suppose that the Government can make an exception in the case of Chinese manufacturers.

"Your Chamber should have great influence in bringing about co-operative investments for the development of your country's industries as between Americans and Chinese and your merchants should heartily support you in a scheme for organizing a publicity campaign in America in China's interest, thus helping to pave the way to more complete mutual understanding and great expansion of commercial and industrial interests.

"In olden days any place to which a profitable voyage could be made came to be known as the Indies, and a natural result was that Far Cathay (or China) was included. It may be pertinent to refer here to an old Spanish proverb, the significance of which we can all grasp: He who

would bring home the wealth of the Indies must carry the wealth of the Indies with him.

I sincerely trust that our Chambers will arrange to appoint special committees for co-operation and consultation.

"I shall shortly be handing over my duties as Chairman of the American Chamber of Commerce to another, and therefore have taken great pleasure in having the honor to speak for that body tonight. For myself and on behalf of the organization I represent I thank you for this delightful opportunity to meet as men of one mind in a common cause."

Judge Lobingier Is Heard

Mr. Charles S. Lobingier, Judge of the United States Court for China, was then called upon for a few remarks. He recalled the fact that it was tea from China that caused the original trouble in Boston Harbor in 1773, which trouble eventually led to American independence; and also that it was the Chinese demand for ginseng, which grew wild in the United States and was not much appreciated there, which led to the first ship sailing from America to China. This vessel was The Empress of China and she started her voyage in 1784, shortly after America had won her freedom—the forerunner of a great fleet and a great trade.

Mr. William S. Fleming, President of the American Association of China, was the last speaker. He said in part:

"The fact that our Government holds no leased ports nor concessions in China, claims no spheres of influence and seeks no privileges for its citizens not open to the free competition of all other friendly nations, bears testimony to the sincerity and unselfishness of our Government's long-continued friendly relations with the Government of China. And if this were not sufficient testimony, the disposition that has been made by the American Government of the Boxer Indemnity Fund would be further evidence of that fact.

"The evidences of the good will of the American people towards the Chinese people are to be found in the numerous schools and hospitals established throughout the land by the American missionaries, all of which are largely supported by American money; by the prompt and liberal response of the American people when ever flood, famine or other great public calamity has brought distress here; and by the long continued and increasing trade relations between the two countries.

"The friendship and confidence which we know you also repose in us is manifested by the long continued and mutually satisfactory trade relations between the two countries, the sending of large numbers of students to our American colleges for their education, and but recently your decision to follow the United States into the war and do your bit in the great struggle for freedom.

"As a member of the American Association of China for the last eleven years, and as a member of its Executive Committee for several years past, I can testify to the fact that the policy of our organization has been at all times to preserve the time-honored friendly feeling between our two Governments, and to strengthen and encourage in any and every way the friendship and good relations between the two peoples. It is therefore a great pleasure to be with you and partake of your hospitality tonight."

"In olden days any place to which a profitable voyage could be made came to be known as the Indies, and a natural result was that Far Cathay (or China) was included. It may be pertinent to refer here to an old Spanish proverb, the significance of which we can all grasp: He who

Harmston's Circus

A huge crowd witnessed the initial performance of Harmston's circus at Chang Su Ho Garden last night. The program and a well-trained menagerie furnished a good variety of entertainment.

Several wonderful stunts were shown by Messrs. Deane and Delroy with their performing lion, leopards, elephants, bears and horses. The knife-throwing act of the De Villiers kept the audience gasping, while the "equitation on horseback" and wire walking of Miss Bell was equally exciting. Muskerjee performed some novel tricks on the bars. The double jockey act by Bruce and Harmston, the acrobatic act by the Martinez troupe and the "humpy and bumpy" by Harry and Well were also excellent. Three good clowns also furnished much laughter.

News Brevities

Sir Francis Aglen, the Inspector-General of the Chinese Maritime Customs, left Shanghai for Peking yesterday on the revenue cruiser Chuen-tiao.

The eighth annual general meeting of the Java Consolidated Rubber and Coffee Estates, Ltd. will be held at No. 10 Canton Road at 4 p.m. on May 1.

An interesting point was raised yesterday by the defense in the case of Sung Ping-sung against the Robert Dollar Co. in the United States Court when it was suggested that the same exactitude of specifications in the shipment of nails concerned in the litigation might not apply now as would have applied before the war. New briefs are to be filed in the case.

Fire partly destroyed a Chinese house at Hupeh and Kinkiang Roads early last evening. On Sunday afternoon there was a small blaze in a house at Hwankoo Road and Broadway.

Turco-German Forces Gain But Are Repulsed

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 15.—An official despatch from Palestine reports: There was fighting the whole day long in the coastal sector on Wednesday. The Turco-German forces penetrated our advanced positions in the direction of Be'er-El and El Kefr but were ejected. We advanced our lines at several points and inflicted substantial losses on the enemy, besides taking a few Turkish and German prisoners.

A Turkish attack on the east bank of the Jordan in the vicinity of El Ghazieh on Thursday broke down, with heavy losses under our artillery fire. Our mounted troops pursued the retreating enemy to within a short distance of Shumet Nimrin.

An attack on both sides of the Jericho-Nablus Road westward of the Jordan was also repulsed.

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The Effects of Opiates.

THAT INFANTS are peculiarly susceptible to opium and its various preparations, all of which are narcotic, is well known. Even in the smallest doses, if continued, these opiates cause changes in the functions and growth of the cells, which are likely to become permanent, causing imbecility, mental perversion, a craving for alcohol or narcotics in later life. Nervous diseases, such as intractable nervous dyspepsia and lack of staying powers, are a result of doing with opiates or narcotics to keep children quiet in their infancy. The rule among physicians is that children should never receive opiates in the smallest doses for more than a day at a time, and only then if unavoidable.

The administration of Anodynes, Drops, Cordials, Soothing Syrups and other narcotics to children by any but a physician cannot be too strongly decried, and the druggist should not be a party to it. Children who are ill need the attention of a physician, and it is nothing less than a crime to dose them willfully with narcotics. Castoria contains no narcotics if it bears the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

The signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* guarantees genuine Castoria.

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"Your preparation known as Castoria I have used for years in children's complaints and I have found nothing better."
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Cleveland, Ohio.

"I have prescribed your Castoria in many cases and have always found it an efficient and speedy remedy."
A. F. FLEISCH, M. D., St. Louis, Mo.

"I have used your Castoria in my own household with good results, and have advised several patients to use it for its mild, laxative effect and freedom from harm."
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"Your Castoria is a meritorious household remedy. It is purely vegetable and acts as a mild cathartic. Above all, it does no harm, which is more than can be said of the great majority of children's remedies."
J. A. PARKER, M. D., Kansas City, Mo.

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Trunks and Bags	Clocks and Watches
Furniture	Electrical Novelties
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Bona-fide enquirers will be given all desired information by our Consulting Engineer, Mr. E. J. Muller, M. AM. SOC. C.E., who has recently made a special study of the Designing of Steel-Concrete Vessels in Europe.

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Java Consolidated Dividend

Messrs. J. A. Wattle and Co., Ltd., inform us that the directors of the Java Consolidated Rubber and Coffee Estates, Ltd., have decided to recommend at the forthcoming annual general meeting that a final dividend of Tels 0.50 per share (making Tels 2.50 for the year) be paid. The result of the year's working may be summarised as follows:

	Gulders.
The Profit of the Dutch Company, including the carry forward from last year was	554,451.44
Out of which there has been paid to the Shanghai Company as Dividends, etc.	485,273.53
There has been written off for depreciation	30,178.26
There has been paid for Income Tax	38,720.32
And it is proposed to carry forward	279.33
Gulders	554,451.44

The Profit and Loss Account of the Shanghai Company shows a balance, including the sum brought forward and after paying all charges and providing for Directors' and Auditors' fees of

	Tels.
Out of which 2 Interim Dividends each of Tels 1.00 per share have been paid absorbing	150,000.00
And it is now proposed to pay a final Dividend of Tels 0.50 per share	37,500.00
To pay a Bonus to the Managers and Staffs	11,250.00
To carry forward	10,608.41
Tels	209,358.41

Piece Goods & Yarn

Messrs. Hilbert and Co. write as follows in their report for week ending April 12:

Piece Goods
Trade has again been of the hand-to-mouth variety with no noticeable change in prices or in the volume of demand, and very little encouragement to be found in the outlook for the immediate future. Goods which were purchased about a month ago are being taken away readily enough even for such disturbed centers as Changsha, but there is no disposition at the moment to replace these. Financial conditions amongst the native banks are easy and it is reported that the Szechuen merchants have over two million taels lying idle here awaiting a suitable time to purchase yarn and cloth.

Communications throughout the whole of Central and Western China appear to be overruled by an undisciplined soldiery over whom neither their own leaders nor the Government in Peking seem to be able to exercise any control, and who, according to press reports, have for some time past been looting and devastating important towns and cities over vast areas in Hunan. It is reported that refugees are coming down River for safety in considerable numbers owing to the likelihood of attacks on Ichang by Szechuenese troops, while in Shensi and other provinces a more or less general state of lawlessness and disorder makes the movement of goods and syces extremely dangerous. Naturally in these circumstances very few enquiries filter down to this market, and it is due more to the high cost of replacement than to the state of the local demand that prices for our stocks do not decline.

Grey Shirtings, 8 1/2 lbs.—Market steady but quiet; only a few transactions for the River ports are reported in Green Joss at Tels. 4.75, Green

Hankow Market

Finance And Money Market
Paper was offering fairly freely early in the week under review, but the supply eased when rates fell on the 9th inst. With a firmer market on the 10th a fair amount again came out. There was little or no demand for remittances. For Tels T.T. on Shanghai the Chinese market was easy at 96.65 owing to the approach of the settlement-day (10th inst.) Foreign Banks sold on Shanghai at 96.75 and 96.7. Dollars continued firm, closing at 70.4 Buyers and 70.6 Sellers, Chinese market. Changsha exchange fell to 65 after having touched 73. Native interest—6%.

Exports
Business continues very quiet, with Italian demand still the dominating feature. Considerable business has been reported in Hides, Wool Oil and Tallow. Arrivals of Wood Oil are now more plentiful. Local markets have continued steady.

Imports
We have to report a quiet week. Market prices have remained very firm, and sales of a few small lots of Whites are reported at prices considerably below replacing costs. Price of Black Yarn were steady, but the demand negligible. Prices of Yarn declined at the beginning of the week, but have since somewhat recovered. Clearances have been fair considering the bad weather conditions.

COTTON MARKET

Local Yarn—Our market has during the interval been in an unsettled state effected principally by previous speculations. The difference in ideas between sellers and buyers being very difficult to bridge, in most cases the difference ranging between Tels. 7.00 to Tels. 10.00 per bale. The only sales reported are:

165—200 Bales Man and Goats at Tels. 17.00.
205—500 Bales Man and Goats at Tels. 18.00.

Indian Yarn—Practically no business has been done and only three small transactions are made public as follows:—
No. 10s. 100 Bales Naranjee at Tels. 12.75, and 50 Bales Cunnought at Tels. 14.00.
No. 12s. 50 Bales Currimbhoy at Tels. 14.00.

Japanese Yarn—No sales.

COMMERCIAL CABLES
Reuter's Service
London, April 12.—Today's rates, prices and deliveries were:—
Consols 2 1/4% for a-c..... 55 1/4
Cheques on London at Paris Fr. 27.16 1/2
T.T. on London at New York G. 44.76 1/2
Bar Silver (Spot)..... 46 1/4
Bank of England Rate of
Discount..... 5%
Market rate of Discount..... 3 1/2%
Cotton: Egyptian Fully Good
P.S. Sakellaridis..... 31.13d.
Cotton: M. G. Fine Seinde
and Bengal..... 18.72d.
Cotton: Good-Middling Amer-
ican..... 24.91d.
Plantations May to
June..... (paid) 2s. 5d.
Hornbys 3 1/2 lb. Shirtings..... 28s. 6d.
Calverts 10 lb. Shirtings..... 34s. 6d.
Taylors 40s. Yarn..... 46d.
Price of Common to Low Medium
Tea fixed 11 pence to Shilling.

LONDON RUBBER MARKET
Reuter's Service
London, April 12.—Today's rubber prices were:—
Plantation First Latex Crepe.
Spot: 2s. 4 1/4d. Paid.
July to December: 2s. 6 1/4d. Paid.
Tendency of Market: Very steady.
Previous Quotation, London, April 11:—
Spot: 2s. 4 1/4d. Paid.
July to December: 2s. 6 1/4d. Buyers.
Tendency of Market: Steady.
London, April 10:—
Spot: 2s. 4 1/4d. Value.
July to December: 2s. 6 1/4d. Value.
Tendency of Market: Quiet.

Men-of-War in Port
Flag and
Section Date From Name Rating Tons Guns Man Commander

Section	Date	From	Name	Rating	Tons	Guns	Man	Commander
B.V.I.L.	Apr. 12	Cruise	Chiyoda	Jap. g-b.	..	..	..	..
M.M.B.	Apr. 12	Cruise	De La Lagrange	Fr. g-b.	..	..	..	..
C.N.W.P.	Oct. 29	Cruise	Nightingale	Br. g-b.	..	..	..	..
P.A.O.H.	Oct. 29	Cruise	Villalobos	A.M.S.-b.	..	..	..	..

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung
Arrived From Ship's Name Tons Flag Agents Berth

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Apr 13	Chinwangtao	Asaka maru	451	Jap.	Suzuki & Co.	
Apr 2	Japan	Obayama maru	1685	Jap.	M. B. Co.	
Apr 8	Chinwangtao	Dalya maru	94	Nl.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Apr 3	Japan	Hirano maru	843	Jap.	N.K.K.	
Apr 5	Japan	Kurama maru	115	Jap.	N.K.K.	
Apr 11	Japan	Kojun maru	1808	Jap.	N.K.K.	
Apr 13	Hongkong	Kwanghat	1686	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Apr 13	Chetoo	Kinging	1338	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SEW
Mar 31	Japan	Monrocal	406	Am.	S. O. Co.	SOCW
Apr 6	Hankow	Meltoo	1168			
Apr 8	Japan	Nigata maru	727	Dan.	G. N. T. Co.	
Apr 9	Croise	Pacific	1149	Jap.	M.B.K.	
Mar 31	Japan	Rokusan maru	1082	Br.	B. & S.	ONW
Apr 9	Hankow	Shuntoku	476	Br.	C.I. & E. Co.	
Apr 13	Chinwangtao	Tsunghat	746	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KMAW
Apr 1	Chinwangtao	Uppin	709	Jap.	K.M.	
Mar 30	Japan	Yei maru	1590	Jap.	K.M.	
Apr 13	Chinwangtao	Yei maru	897	Jap.	Saich Shokai	
Apr 13	Japan	Yamashiro maru	2326	Jap.	N.Y.K.	WSW

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Passengers Arrived

Per K.M.A. s.s. Yei Maru from Chinwangtao:—Mr. R. A. McCanaght. Per C.M. s.s. Kiangfoo from Hankow:—Mr. and Mrs. Dalton.

Per N.S. s.s. Ningshao from Hankow:—Messrs. Leezsi, Meggit, Saulen, Backer and Pappier. Per C.N. s.s. Hsin-Peking from Ningpo:—Messrs. Walseffer, Forake, and Master Sindair.

Per C.N. s.s. Poyang from Hankow:—Mrs. C. M. Roza and Messrs. M. Cuman, A. J. Roza.

Per C.P.R. s.s. Hsinchi from Foochow:—Mr. and Mrs. Danl. Mr. Cowdy and 17 persons of Mr. Harmsen's Circus party.

Per L.C. s.s. Loongwo from Hankow:—Mrs. W. Hughes, Misses Lundburg, Morton, Rev. F. A. Keelerand, Mr. Baskett. From Kiukiang:—Mrs. N. J. Barrie. From Nanking:—Mrs. Tweedy and 2 children.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kitano Maru from Japan:—Rev. and Mrs. W. M. Smith and child, Mr. E. H. Fisher, Mrs. E. C. Stoker and child, Miss M. Sugano, Miss G. Harris, and J. C. Deschamps and Mrs. E. M. Deschamps.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano Maru from Japan:—Mr. and Mrs. Ohtani, Mr. K. Yonezaki, Mr. J. Rokuto, Mr. and Mrs. S. Matsuno, Messrs. T. Matsuno, C. Sakata, K. Murata, Z. Nakamura, H. Yamakaku, E. Arakawa, S. Tanaka, S. Sakabe, D. Ogura, D. Ibuki, Z. Okubo, H. F. Lawson, Alex. H. Hansell, Miss Agnes Wagh, Miss C. H. Spencer and Messrs. W. Wilson, F. Sarda, King Chang, Row, Yeu, Woo, Lee, Liew, Wong, Zee, and Zong.

Per C.P.R. s.s. Empress of Asia from Hongkong, etc.:—Revs. G. H. McNew, Mrs. J. A. Fulton, G. H. Dewstoe, Misses Hunt, E. and D. E. Phelps, T. Canavarro, Havers, Kyo, Mr. and Mrs. K. To, Miss Y. and Mrs. W. Ho, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Joseph, Mrs. E. and W. and Miss N. Joseph, Maj. and Mrs. C. M. Manners, Mrs. G. R. and Mr. R. Rugh, Mrs. F. B. Rowe, Mrs. T. and Misses B. and E. Toledano, Mr. H. B. Graybill, Mr. and Mrs. B. de S. Fernandes, Mrs. B. A. Hale, Mr. and Mrs. Ip Kam Cho and 2 children, Mrs. Yung, Sister T. de Jesus, Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Nisim, Mrs. E. P. Picanru and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Pafe, Mrs. and Mr. Straham, Messrs. H. G. Buckland, J. W. Creighton, A. Rugh,

G. B. Cavallero, A. J. Fisher, A. Hicks, S. C. Lueng, A. T. Newman, H. F. Pelton, G. J. Spink, H. W. Luce, L. Dyson, W. Haines, J. H. Judson, W. Kitz, S. J. Mills, G. T. Monte, F. L. Robins, H. Suen and E. G. Whittaker. Per S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru from Dairen:—Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Brown, and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Katz, Mr. and Mrs. Ouchtomsky, Messrs. F. Yamanaka, J. Sarantides, I. Burrowsky, A. Maosapholig and I. Mascherwitsch. From Tientsin:—Mr. and Mrs. K. Mizuno, Mr. and Mrs. Norton, Messrs. G. H. Bonafeld, A. Paton, H. Narabayashi, H. Aneha and S. Watanabe.

Passengers Departed

Per C.P.R. s.s. Empress of Asia for American Ports, etc.: Mr. and Mrs. R. W. and Miss E. H. Astill, Lady Aglen, Mrs. Edw. and J. Aglen, Misses Maron and Ella Englen, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Bolton, Mrs. H. A. and Miss M. G. Boyd and infat., Mr. J. H. and Miss E. Blackstone, Mrs. A. M. and Miss B. Cannan, Mr. and Mrs. Chang, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Dyer Mr. and Mrs. H. W. and Mrs. Norman and R. Dainty, Mrs. E. J. Dingle, Mr. and Mrs. L. and Mrs. Th. and J. L. Plattner, Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Miss F. and Mr. T. Fairchild, Mrs. C. E. Harbor and infat., Dr. and Mrs. J. L. Hendly, Mrs. E. E. and Mr. M. Johnston, Mr. and Mrs. D. L. and Mr. L. P. Kelsey and infat., Mrs. V. K. Wellington Koo, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Muncie, Mr. and Mrs. Henri and Mr. H. L. Maynard, Mr. and Mrs. D. and Miss Edith McGillivray, Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Nazer, Mr. and Mrs. Tain Shuing Ou and 2 child, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Phillips, Mr. Hugh and Miss Mary Phillips, Mrs. J. A. Pratt, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Settlemeyer and 2 child, H. E. Shia Yi Ding, Misses Renial and Pelswan Shia, Maj. and Mrs. J. W. Seigne and Child, Mr. and Mrs. Chase Stone, Mrs. J. H. Teedale and 2 child, Mrs. J. Wagoner, Misses M. Brown, Sophia Chang, Ellis Goucher, Mabel Jones, H. Lumerkens, G. Lehe, L. H. and G. Molnes, Ritchie, H. L. White, Messrs. D. Crivelli, W. S. Davidson, N. J. Dingle,

YOU CLEAN OUTSIDE

but what about your inside? To be healthy it's just as important to cleanse the system of impurities as it is to keep the body clean.

PINKETTES

gently stimulate the bowels, thus dispelling biliousness, liverishness, sick headaches and the other ills of Constipation. Of chemists, also post free 60 cents the vial from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

KAHN Building Products
TRADE MARK
TRUSSED CONCRETE STEEL CO.
AMERICAN TRADING CO., Agents, 53 Szechuen Rd., S'hai

KAHN SYSTEM OF FIREPROOF CONSTRUCTION

With two outstanding features of excellence:

(1) Prompt and intelligent service by capable engineers in every part of the world.

(2) The best products obtainable, developed by men who know. Stocks available in Shanghai.

RIB BARS EXPANDED RIB METAL PRESSED STEEL BEAMS
RIB LATH HY RIB MASONRY PAINTS.
TRUS CON WATER PROOFING PASTE.

We invite consultation and co-operation
Specialized Engineering Service Will Reduce Construction Costs

TRUSSED CONCRETE STEEL CO. of U.S.A.

AMERICAN TRADING CO., Agents, 53 Szechuen Rd., S'hai

ASAHI BEER
TRADE MARK
The Dai Nippon Brewery Co., Ltd. - Telephone 2560
Gande, Price and Co., Ltd. - - - - - 205

SCIENTIFIC EYE-TESTING
Precise Duplicating Fine Repairing.
ACCURATE LENS GRINDING
Toric and Kryptok Lenses, Sun-glasses, Protection Goggles & Everything Optical
Special rate to Doctor's prescriptions
CHINESE OPTICAL COMPANY
P 352 Nanking Road, cor. Lloyd Road
Branches: Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Changsha, Hangchow

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

Shanghai North To Nanking—Up (Main Line)									
STATIONS.	Local	Express	Fast	3rd	Fast	Local	Fast	Local	Fast
SHANGHAI NORTH.....dep.	7.55	9.10	9.40	12.45	15.25	17.15	22.00		
SOOCHOW.....dep.	8.41	11.22	12.30	14.55	18.15	19.25	1.08		
WUSIH.....dep.	9.41	12.24	13.30	16.00	19.20	20.30	2.15		
CHANGCHOW.....dep.	10.41	13.22	14.30	17.00	20.20	21.30	3.15		
TANYANG.....dep.	11.41	14.22	15.30	18.00	21.20	22.30	4.15		
CHINKIANG.....dep.	12.41	15.22	16.30	19.00	22.20	23.30	5.15		
NANKING.....arr.	13.41	16.22	17.30	19.50	23.20	24.30	6.15		
NANKING TO SHANGHAI NORTH—Down									
STATIONS.	Local	Express	Fast	3rd	Fast	Local	Fast	Local	Fast
PEKING.....dep.	8.35	11.40	12.50	15.10	18.10	19.20	2.15		
TIENTSIN.....dep.	9.40	12.45	13.55	16.15	19.15	20.25	3.20		
CENTRAL.....dep.	10.45	13.50	15.00	17.20	20.20	21.30	4.25		
TSINANFU.....dep.	11.50	14.55	16.05	18.25	21.25	22.35	5.30		
FUKOW.....dep.	12.55	15.55	17.05	19.30	22.30	23.40	6.35		
NANKING.....dep.	1.00	16.00	17.10	19.35	22.35	23.45	7.40		
CHINKIANG.....dep.	2.05	17.05	18.15	20.40	23.40	24.50	8.45		
TANYANG.....dep.	3.10	18.10	19.20	21.45	24.45	25.55	9.50		
WUSIH.....dep.	4.15	19.15	20.25	22.50	25.50	26.55	10.55		
SOOCHOW.....dep.	5.20	20.20	21.30	23.55	26.55	27.55	11.55		
SHANGHAI NORTH.....arr.	6.25	21.25	22.35	24.50	27.50	28.55	12.55		

R. Restaurant Cars. *Connects at Fukow with the through Siberian service. S. Sleeping Cars.

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (BRANCH LINE)									
STATIONS.	Local	Express	Fast	3rd	Fast	Local	Fast	Local	Fast
WOOSUNG FORTS.....dep.	6.50	8.30	10.50	12.15	14.40	16.20	18.30	20.45	
KIANGSHOO.....dep.	7.17	8.57	11.17	12.42	15.07	16.47	18.57	21.12	
SHANGHAI NORTH.....arr.	7.50	9.30	11.50	13.15	15.40	17.20	19.30	21.45	

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU—"DOWN" MAIN LINE.									
STATIONS	Local	Fast	Slow	Local	Express	Local	Local	Local	Local
Shanghai North.....dep.	7.35	9.00	10.00	14.50	15.50				
Jensfield.....dep.	7.51	9.16	10.23	15.06	16.06				
Soochow.....dep.	7.58	9.23	10.38	15.13	16.13				
Lungshue Junction.....dep.	8.16	9.40	10.53	15.30	16.29				
Shanghai South.....dep.	7.46	9.10	10.20	13.35	15.00	16.00	17.55		
Lungshue Junction.....dep.	8.15	9.40	10.53	13.52	15.20	16.20	18.15		
Sungting.....dep.	8.59	10.48	12.02	16.07	17.42				
Kaichow.....dep.	9.51	11.52	13.28	16.58	18.49				
Kaichow.....dep.	7.40	10.25	12.30	14.35	17.22	19.20			
Taichow.....dep.	8.45	11.06	12.15	15.50	17.53				
Changchow.....dep.	9.45	11.41	14.00	16.50	18.24				
Hangchow.....dep.	11.10	12.50	15.25	18.30	19.19				
Zahkou.....arr.	11.35	13.10	15.50	19.00	19.35				

KONZENCHIAO TO ZAHKOU						KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE.						ZAHKOU TO KONZENCHIAO					
Konzenchiao....	dep.	6.50	8.25	11.25	14.00	15.55	18.35	Zahkou.....	dep.	....	10.10	12.25	....	17.20	....	
Kenshangmun....	dep.	7.10	8.50	11.40	14.15	16.15	18.50	Hangchow....	dep.	7.30	10.40	12.45	14.55	17.50	19.15		
Hangchow.....	dep.	7.20	9.15	11.52	14.24	16.30	19.00	Kenshangmun..	dep.	7.42	10.57	12.57	15.12	18.07	19.27		
Zahkou.....	arr.	....	9.40	12.10	...	16.55	....	Konzenchiao....	arr.	7.55	11.10	13.10	15.25	18.20	19.40

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, April 15, 1918.

Money and Bullion

Tls.

Gold Dollars Bank's buying rate @ 105 = Tls. 95.23

@ 73 = Mex. \$130.45

Mex. Dollars Market rate: 72.6975

Shanghai Gold Bars: 91% touch Tls. 272

Bar Silver: 280

Copper Cash: per tael 1800

Sovereigns:

Buying rate @ 4/4d. = Tls. 4.57

exch. @ 73 = Mex. \$6.26

Peking Bar: —

Native Interest: .04

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver: 46 1/2 d.

Bank Rate of Discount: 6%

Market rate of discount: —

3 m-a: %

6 m-a: %

Exchange on Shanghai, 90 d-a: %

Ex. Paris on London: Fr. 27.35

Ex. N. Y. on London: T.T. \$47.61

Casualty: 1

Exchange Opening Quotations

London: T.T. 4/4 1/2

India: Demand 4/4 1/2

Paris: T.T. 252

Paris: Demand 598

New York: T.T. 104 1/2

New York: Demand 104 1/2

Hongkong: T.T. 70 1/2

Japan: T.T. 49 1/2

Batavia: T.T. 223

Bank's Buying Rates

London: 4 m/a. Cds. 4/6 1/2 d.

London: 4 m/a. Docy. 4/6 1/2 d.

London: 6 m/a. Cds. 4/7 d.

London: 6 m/a. Docy. 4/7 1/2 d.

Paris: 4 m/a. 625

New York: 4 m/a. Docy. 109

CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE RATES FOR APRIL

Hk. Tls. 4.12 @ 4/4 1/2

1 @ 595 Francs 6.61

0.87 @ 103 1/2 Gold \$1

1 @ 50 Yen 2.23

1 @ 15 Rupees 3.64

1 @ — Roubles —

1 @ 1.50 Mex. \$1.50

Stock Exchange

Shanghai, April 15, 1918.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official

International Cotton (Ord.) Tls. 167.50

Shanghai Cotton Tls. 140.00

Oriental Cotton Tls. 47.50 June.

New Engineering Tls. 18.25

Shanghai Docks Tls. 106.50

Pengcalans Tls. 5.00

Unofficial

Tobacco Tls. 16.25

CONSOLIDATED RUBBER ESTATES (1914), LIMITED

(Incorporated in Hongkong)

Notice is hereby given that the fourth Annual Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at No. 27 Nanking Road, Shanghai, on Thursday, the 25th day of April, 1918, at 4.30 p.m. for presentation of the Report of the Directors and Accounts to the 31st December, 1917.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Tuesday, 16th, to Thursday, 25th April, 1918, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
CHINA REALTY COMPANY, LIMITED.
Secretaries & General Managers.
17500

China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

We issue Policies in Sterling
Take advantage of the Exchange.

Telephone to us, Central 2601, or write to the Head Office,
10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

"BICKERTON'S" PRIVATE HOTEL

73, 74 and 75 Bubbling Well Road.
Seven minutes from Bund by tram.
Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. Separate baths, hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

British-America Assurance Co.

Telephone No. 98
The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & CO.

U. K. METAL MARKET

Reuter's Service
London, April 12.—Today's metal prices were:—
Standard Copper G. M. B. f. o. b. (Nominal) 110 5/0
American Electrolytic 99 90% f. o. b. 125 0/0
Copper f. o. b. 125 0/0
Lead L. B. c. i. f. per ton...Nominal
Soft Lead "Spanish" f. o. b. (nett) 29 0/0
Quicksilver, Second hand Ex Warehouse f. o. b. (1a Extra in flask) ...Nominal
Muntz Metal, f. o. b. London or Liverpool (less 1/4%) ...Nominal
Standard Tin (Cash) 322 0/0
Spelter (ordy soft) f. o. b. 52 0/0
Galvanised Sheets 24 Gauge f. o. b. 26 5/0
Standard Tin (3 Months) 322 0/0

BAR SILVER

Reuter's Service
London, April 11.—Today's silver prices were:—
Bar Silver Spot: 46 1/2 d. Influenced increased rates to India short supplies. Firm.
Previous Quotation, London, April 10:—
Bar Silver Spot: 45 1/2 d. Steady.

Amusements

Olympic Theatre

Showing

On April 17th

For one night only,

A five parts photoplay

ENTITLED

"PASQUALE"

and

other new films

COMMENCING on THURSDAY, 18th

The Colossal Film Entitled

"THE BUILDING

of the

BRITISH EMPIRE"

In Ten Reels

APOLLO THEATRE

Programme Monday, April 15th, 16th and 17th

FINAL EPISODES

INAL EPISODES

of our thrilling mystery serial

THE SEVEN PEARLS
THE SEVEN PEARLS

EPISODE 13 EPISODE 14 EPISODE 15
Over the Falls The Tower of Death The Seventh Pearl
Over the Falls The Tower of Death The Seventh Pearl

Monday Night—Note the Date

Pathe's American Gazette

News from U.S.A.

Jossie's Legacy

A draught of fun

GRAND CONCERT
APOLLO THEATRE

Friday, 19th April

at 9 p.m.

By the most famous Singer of
Russian Folk & Gipsy Songs

MARIA KARINSKAIYA

and the brilliant young Pianist

Leo Podolsky

Booking at

Messrs. Robinson Piano Company, Ltd.

Prices \$3 and \$1.

Direction: A. STROK.

VICTORIA THEATRE

PROGRAMME

For April 16th, 17th and 18th

SHOWING

A PICTURISATION OF THE

CELEBRATED NOVEL AND PLAY

"BELLA DONNA"

A Famous Players Production

IN FIVE PARTS

and

OTHER NEW FILMS

Olympic Theatre

Saturday, April 20th, 1918

FIFTH HISTORICAL CONCERT

BY

A. MIROVITCH
CHOPIN RECITAL

PART I.

1. Fantasia F minor
2. 3 Preludes
17—A flat major
19—E flat major
24—D minor
3. (a) Nocturne B major
(b) 3 Mazurkas
(c) Valse E minor
(d) Polonaise E flat minor
4. Ballade G minor

PART II.

5. (a) Six Studies: op. 10 Nos. 3, 7, 11. op. 25 Nos. 7, 9. op. 10 No. 5.
(b) Berceuse.
(c) Scherzo C Sharp Minor.
6. Sonate B-flat Minor, grave doppio movimento,
Scherzo, Marcia Funebre, Finale.

BOOKING AT MOUTRIE'S

Direction: A. STROK

ISIS THEATRE

TONIGHT TONIGHT

Harry Carter, Eddie Polo and Priscilla
Dean with an all Cast Star

IN THE

WARNING AND THE FIGHT

— BEING —

Episodes 3 and 4 of

THE WONDER SERIAL

THE GRAY GHOST

A Modern Melotte Fine Comedy in 2 Parts

SCREAM

SCREAM

SCREAM



HERE! On 18th April

SEE

The Funniest Of All

CHAPLIN FILMS

"THE FIREMAN"

2 Parts

"THE IMMIGRANT"

2 Parts

"BEHIND THE SCREEN"

2 Parts

6 REELS OF CONTINUOUS LAUGHS

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS

AND

ROYAL MENAGERIE

Location: Chang Su Ho Gardens.

Again Tonight Our Great Program at 9.15 p.m.

HARMSTON'S

The Apex, The Crux, The Acme, The Alpha and Omega
OF ALL THAT STANDS FOR PERFECTION IN THE CIRCUS WORLD
See our Beautiful Arab Stallions and Performing Ponies.

Our Menagerie consists of Elephants, Lions, Tigers, Bears, Leopards,
Hyenas, Emu, Zebra, Wallaby, Baboons, Monkeys, Dogs, etc.

Matinees, Wednesday and Saturday afternoons

DOORS OPEN 3 P.M.

COMMENCE 4 P.M.

When Children will be admitted all half price to all parts of the Circus

POPULAR PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Full Box Six Seats.....	\$15.00	Second Chairs.....	\$1.50
Single Seat, Box.....	3.00	Stalls.....	1.00
First Chairs.....	2.00	Gallery.....	50 cts.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform, Half Price to the \$1.00 and \$1.50 seats

BOOKING AT ROBINSON PIANO CO., DAILY

W. Harmston.

Proprietor

C. M. Bruce.

Band Master.

R. Alton & W. Symons.

Agents
17566

THE ELDORADO

3 JUKONG ROAD

By Special Request of Our Patrons,
we have decided to hold another

Masquerade Ball

On Saturday, April 20th, 1918

Three Handsome Prizes!

One for the Best Costume!

Two for the Best Dancing Couple!

(COMPETITION: WALTZ)

50% of the value of Tickets Sold to be given to the
Allied Red Cross Funds

TICKETS \$2.00 EACH

Prof. Martinez' Orchestra

Commencing 10 p.m.

ARRIVING SOON

The famous Russian

CELLO VIRTUOSO

BOGUMIL SYKORA

Is due to arrive in Shanghai at the end of this
week after a most successful tour of America.

His debut here will be arranged soon and bookings
announced.

MISS CATHERINE CAMPBELL

Well-known accompanist, will arrive with Mr. Sykora

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

TUESDAY, APRIL 16, 1918

Date and Destination	Per	Chl.	Br.	USA	Ras.	Jap.	Reg.
Today							
River Ports	Train & Str.	31.00					31.00
Tsingtao, Manchuria & Dainy	Sakaki maru	12.00					12.00
Shanghai, Chefoo & Tientsin	Shuntien	9.00	9.00				9.00
Train (Daily except Sunday)	Train	17.00					17.00
Hankow		17.00					17.00
Ningbo		17.00					17.00
Hongkong and Canton	Suiyang	12.80					12.80
Tientsin	Irene	21.00					21.00
Hongkong		12.30					12.30
Dainy	Sakaki maru	12.30					12.30
Tsingtao	Hakushin m.	20.15					20.15
Tomorrow							
Japan and America via Moji	Kumano maru	17.00					17.00
Amoy and Hongkong	Via Pukow	21.00	17.00				21.00
Russia via Siberia (P-Train)	Kumano maru	18.30					18.30
Japan Ports	Train & Str.	21.00					21.00
River Ports	Koonshing	21.00					21.00
Waihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Wenchow	21.00					21.00
Chefoo and Amoy	Sinkiang	21.00					21.00
Thursday, April 18.							
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00					21.00
Foochow	Koboku maru	21.00					21.00
Friday, April 19.							
Japan and U.S.A. via Moji	Omi maru	18.30					18.30
Japan Ports	Penza	18.00					18.00
Japan Ports	Omi maru	17.00					17.00
N'saki, Kobe, Yama, Canada, U.S.A. & Europe via U.S.A.		17.00					17.00
Saturday, April 20.							
Swatow and Hongkong		17.00					17.00
Manila		17.00					17.00
Sunday, April 21.							
Manila	Suwa maru	16.00					16.00
Monday, April 22.							
Russia via Siberia (Express)	Via Pukow	21.00	17.00				21.00
Hongkong		17.00					17.00
Tuesday, April 23.							
Japan & America via Nagasaki	Kasuga maru	17.00					17.00
Wednesday, April 24.							
Japan & America via Moji	Chikuzen maru	18.30					18.30

Letters and boxes with declared value 12.30 p.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. and Money orders 3 p.m. on previous day.

Letters and Boxes with declared value 8 a.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. and Money orders 3 p.m. on previous day.

Letters and Boxes with declared value 7.30 p.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. and Money orders 3 p.m. on previous day.

Letters and Boxes with declared value 1.30 p.m. Parcel post 1 p.m. and Money orders 12 noon.

Mails for Hankow close every day at 11.30 a.m. and 9 p.m. Registration at 11.30 a.m. and 9 p.m. for Peking and Tientsin every day at 9 p.m. Registration at 5 p.m. at the Russian Post Office.

Local Outports Mail

Permanent Notice

Destination. Mails. Shanghai-Nanking. Close Daily. a.m. p.m.

Train. 11.30

Soochow, Wush, Changchow, Tanyang, Hangchow, Nanking, Hankow and North China. 7.00

Soochow, Wush, Chikiang, Nanking and

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The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

(formerly known as The Chekiang Shing Nih Chartered Bank, Ltd.)

Established 1907.

Paid-Up Capital \$1,000,000.00

Reserve Fund \$280,000.00

Head Office: Shanghai.

14, Peking Road.

(Telephone Nos. 2613 and 2614.)

Branches:

Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden and Harbin.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in taels and dollars according to arrangement.

Interest allowed on Savings Account at 4% per annum.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Shen Chu Hsu, Manager.

Shu Chin Mui, Sub-Manager.

C. C. Yang, Sub-Manager.

Soochow, Wush, Changchow, Chikiang, Nanking and

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MITSUI BANK, LTD

SHANGHAI BRANCH

3 Foochow Road

Capital (Paid-up) Yen 20,000,000.

Reserve Yen 12,550,000.

Head Office: Tokyo, Japan.

President: Baron Takayasu Mitsui.

Branches:

Osaka, Nishi (Osaka), Kobe, Yokohama, Nagasaki, Moji, Fukuoka, Shimonoeki, Hiroshima, Kyoto, Nagoya, Fukagawa (Tokyo), Otaru.

Bankers:

London: Messrs. Barclays Bank, Ltd. The London City and Midland Bank, Ltd.

New York: The National City Bank of New York.

The Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

We transact a General Banking & Foreign Exchange Business.

S. TAKEDA, Manager.

Soochow, Wush, Changchow, Chikiang, Nanking and

Soochow, Wush, Changchow, Chikiang, Nanking and

Soochow, Wush, Changchow, Chikiang, Nanking and

Soochow, Wush, Changchow, Chikiang, Nanking and

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender conveying passengers for the S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru will leave the Custom's jetty at 1 p.m.

Soochow, Wush, Changchow, Chikiang, Nanking and

Soochow, Wush, Changchow, Chikiang, Nanking and

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Soochow, Wush, Changchow, Chikiang, Nanking and

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital \$1,200,000

Reserve Fund 2,000,000

Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:

25 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Court of Directors:

Mr. Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.

Mr. Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.

Mr. Cuthbertson, Esq.

Mr. Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.

W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.

The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.B.

W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.

Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:

The Bank of England.

The London City & Midland Bank Limited.

The London County and Westminster Bank, Limited.

The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar, Hilo, Puket

Bangkok, Ipoh, Rangoon

Batavia, Klang, Saigon

Bombay, Kanchi, Singapore

Calcutta, Kobe, Singapore

Canton, Kuala-Lump, Shanghai

Cebu, Madras, Sourabaya

Colombo, Malacca, Taiping

Delhi, Manila, (F. M. S.)

Fookchow, Medan, Tavoy (Lower Burma)

Haiphong, New York, Yokohama

Hankow, Peking, Tientsin

Hongkong, Penang, Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

A. I. D. STEWART, Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital Frs. 48,000,000.00

Reserves Frs. 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok, Hanoi, Saigon

Batambang, Hongkong, Shanghai

Canton, Mengtze, Singapore

Yibouti, Noumea, Tientsin

Jondichery, Peking, Tourane

Haiphong, Papeete

Hankou, Pnom-Penh

In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Pays-Bas; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique

Societe Anonyme

Paid-up Capital Frs. 50,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.

London office: 2 Bishopsgate

Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt) and Rotterdam

President:

JEAN JADOT

Souverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:

London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.

Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.

Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.

Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.

Lyon: Societes Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.

New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMEYER, Manager for China.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds:

Sterling \$1,500,000 @ 2s. \$15,000,000

Silver 19,500,000

\$34,500,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG

Court of Directors:

Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Chairman

G. T. M. Edkins Esq. Deputy Chairman.

F. C. Butcher, Esq.

A. H. Compton, Esq.

S. H. Dodwell, Esq.

C. S. Gubbay, Esq.

Hon. Mr. D. Landale.

E. V. D. Parr, Esq.

W. L. Pattenden, Esq.

Chief Manager.

Hongkong-N. J. STARR.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy, Ipoh, Peking

Bangkok, Johore, Penang

Batavia, Kobe, Rangoon

Bombay, Kuala Lumpur, Saigon

Calcutta, London, S. Francisco

"Sooner or later" is a smooth-sounding phrase, but the man who uses Want Ads knows that it pays to **DO IT NOW**

SHIPPING

N. Y. K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
(Subject to alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE

For London or Liverpool via ports.
(For Liverpool.)

	Tons
KYFANO MARU	16,000
SHIDZUOKA MARU	12,500

AMERICAN LINE

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, Wash.

KATORI MARU	19,000	Capt. I. Noma,	April 23
SUWA MARU	21,000	Capt. T. Sekine,	May 19

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

KASUGA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Itano,	April 23
CHIKUGO MARU	5,000	Capt. M. Yui,	April 26
YAMASHIRO MARU	7,000	Capt. Y. Nakajima,	May 3

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE

KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. S. Saito,	April 17
OME MARU	7,000	Capt. M. Machida,	April 20
CHIKUZEN MARU	5,000	Capt. N. Nojiri,	April 24
YAWATA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yagi,	April 27

FOR JAPAN

KAGA MARU	12,500	Capt. N. Segawa,	April
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Kobe to Seattle

ATSUTA MARU	16,000	Capt. K. Inada,	May 3
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FOR HONGKONG

KATORI MARU	19,000		June 25
KASHIMA MARU	19,000		June 2

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

SUWA MARU	21,000		April 23
FUSHIMI MARU	21,000		May 20

AUSTRALIAN LINE

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila.)

NIKKO MARU	16,000		April 17
AKI MARU	12,500		May 22
TANGO MARU	14,000		June 19

CALCUTTA LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

BOMBAY LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, apply to T. ISUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

000 - Midnight, 1330 - 130 p.m.

July 1st, 1917, and until further notice

Mail	Mail	Local	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Local	Mail	Mail
101	8	1			4	102	
208	8	0		dep. Peking	1220	1950	1000
224	11	0		arr. Tientsin-Central	1904	1700	780
230	11	0	84	dep. Tientsin-Central	1909	1658	710
000	11	0		arr. Tientsin-East	1909	1648	700
190	520	23 10	524	arr. Mukden	2201		1040

Local	Mail	Local	Miles	Tientsin-Pukow Line	Local	Mail	Local
5	3	1			4	102	
715	11	0		dep. Tientsin-East	1705	1612	
725	11	0	271	arr. Tientsin-Central	1645	1602	
745	12	0		dep. Tientsin-Central	1651	1547	
1138	15	0	78	arr. Tientsin-Central	1332	1221	
1407	17	0	148	dep. Tientsin-Central	1048	938	
1801	20	0		arr. Tientsin-Central	806	640	

Local	Mail	Local	Miles	Tientsin-Pukow Line	Local	Mail	Local
5	3	1			4	102	
715	11	0	220	dep. Tientsin	716	1812	
1009	22	0	266	arr. Tientsin	601	1547	
1300	08		318	dep. Tientsin	340	1311	
1315	08		377	arr. Tientsin	389	1294	
1524	31		420	dep. Tientsin	100	1082	
1516	40			arr. Tientsin	2334	810	

Express	Express	Express	Miles	Shanghai-Nanking Line	Express	Express	Express
16	10	1			16	10	1
1400	1400	0		dep. Nanking-Ferry	1410	1410	
2200	1400	0	195	arr. Nanking	1415	680	
700	2130			arr. Shanghai-North	755	2390	

Express	Express	Express	Miles	Yanchow-Tientsin Branch Line	Express	Express	Express
16	10	1			16	10	1
1330	2130	4	610	1230	2000	530	1110
1400	2230	4	530	1110	1800	4	1100
1400	2230	4	530	1110	1800	4	1100

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

Conventional Signs.

300 - train runs on Thursday only. 230 - train runs on Fridays only.

300 - on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B - train has buffet car with regular meal service

S - train has sleep. accom. 1st & 2nd class. s - train has only 1st class sleep. accom.

Application for sleeping accommodation at \$5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuehchow or Pukow.

By Order.

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, July 1917.

Large Display Advertisements intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press should be sent in before 5 p.m. on Friday.

MAXIMALISTS' THREAT

A BLUFF, SAYS TOKIO

Reuter's Pacific Service
Tokio, April 15.—A telegram from Irkutsk states that the Central Executive of the Siberian Soviet favorably entertains the application made by 409 prisoners of war for naturalization, and is prepared to grant them full Russian citizenship. Their application has been forwarded to the Central Government in Russia for confirmation.

Of the 312 Japanese forming the colony in Irkutsk there are now only sixty remaining, mostly laundries. A party of over a hundred left together on the 14th for Vladivostok. The excessive rise of prices and the disorder are the main causes of the exodus.

A telegram from Petrograd says that the attitude of the authorities concerning the landing of marines at Vladivostok is now shown to be a mere bluff and miserable failure, and no further disturbance is apprehended on account of the attitude of the Maximalists.

Tokio, April 14.—A message from Moscow states that the organs of the Social-Revolutionist party are violently attacking the Soviet Government as driving Russia to humiliation and ruin, and they are vigorously criticizing the order of Soviet to Siberia to resist the Japanese as a very dangerous step. A telegram from Irkutsk says the Soviet is taking drastic measures by suspending and interdicting the publication of two papers opposed to them.

Woman's Club Program

At The Carlton Today

American Composers' afternoon will be observed by the American Women's Club at the Carlton Cafe today. A most promising program of modern compositions, vocal and instrumental, principally by Edward MacDowell, will be given by Prof. Harry Ore, Mrs. J. P. Sartz, Mr. P. Gill and Mrs. R. M. Bradley. Miss Frances Adams will read a biographical sketch of MacDowell.

French Beat Off

Attacks In South

(Continued from Page 1)

hundred yards and took some prisoners.

Attack In Noyon Sector

German storm troops attacking in the Noyon sector were caught by our fire before reaching our lines and defeated with sanguinary losses.

The French aviators were very active, aided by fine weather, on the whole front.

Our chasing-planes made 350 trips and fought 120 combats. Eight enemy planes were felled, twenty-three fell in their own lines damaged and five German captive balloons were set on fire.

Our bombing planes, including Italian machines, dropped forty-eight tons of projectiles on various stations, cantonments and convoys. Several fires and explosions were observed.

A semi-official communique reports:

The enemy now seems to be devoting all his effort against the Northern front.

The British line here is convex

from the north southward. From a point west of Hollebeke, the British line passes through Wytchate, Measnes, Neuve Eglise to the approaches south of Bailleul, thence to Neuf Berquin. It attains its maximum advance at Merville, whence it bends in a southeasterly direction through Le Pœulart and Locon to Festubert, where it joins the old line at Givenchy.

The situation is not incapable of being re-established. The cohesion of the British troops is in no way destroyed and the Supreme Command of the Allied forces now know what measures to take in order to obviate all possibility of a rupture in the Inter-Allied forces.

The course of the battle should not arouse lack of confidence for in such a gigantic conflict local fluctuations hardly count. Only the last blows are really important. As it is essential in a decisive crisis like the present to remain in the end the stronger. General Poch, by sparing his men as long as possible, is awaiting his opportunity.

The object of the renewed attack in the south is to retain the French forces there.

A German communique dealing with the French front says:

A French assault westward of Moreuil broke down, leaving 300 prisoners in our hands who were subsequently killed by the French artillery.

Paris View Of Flanders Battle

Paris, April 14.—The official communique issued this afternoon reports:

There have been fairly lively artillery actions between Montdidier and Noyon. Our reconnoitring parties here brought back some prisoners.

A semi-official communique issued this evening reports:

The battle in Flanders continues to rage very violently but today shows a very definite slowing down of the enemy's advance, which henceforth it should be possible to hold back as Allied reinforcements are ready to be brought up and put into the battleline.

The German advance southward of Meteren outflanks Bailleul, which, however, the Allies still hold.

The Germans continue to attack the whole French front with a view to keeping our reserves from the principal area, but in that they have failed, for the French troops occupying the sectors concerned are sufficient to repel all the efforts of the enemy and the great mass of our reserves is intact and at the disposal of the general command.

We penetrated the enemy lines north of St. Michel and in the Embremesnil and Bures sectors in Lorraine and took some prisoners.

German coups-de-main north of Hill 304, in the region of St. Michel, and in Woivre at Bon Homme Hill, were repulsed.

German Battleships

Arrive At Helsingfors

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Amsterdam, April 14.—A telegram from Berlin states that the German Fleet has arrived at Helsingfors.

The Weather

Cloudy and foggy. The maximum temperature yesterday was 70.9 and the minimum 38.3, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 74.3 and 50.

British To Make Gun

With 80-Mile Range

Bombardment Of Paris With Germans' New Weapon Continues

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, April 12.—In the House of Commons this evening, Mr. J. I. Macpherson stated that it was possible to construct a gun firing over eighty miles and the necessary steps to do so had been taken.

Paris, April 14.—The long range bombardment continued yesterday. Ten persons were killed or injured.

The bombardment was resumed late last night, being the first time Paris has been bombed during the night.

Paris, April 13.—The long-range gun yesterday killed two persons and injured twelve.

Provision Prices

in Local Market

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollars cents at Hongkong market as compiled on April 9, 1918.

Butcher's Meat

Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	"	16-20
Pork	"	25-30
Veal	"	25-30

Game, Poultry and Eggs

Bream	per lb.	12-14
Cod	"	12-14
Mandarin	"	30-40
Mackerel	"	12-14
Pomfret	"	none
Salmon	"	none
Samli	"	none
Soles	"	14-16
Whitebait	"	12-14

Fruit

Appricots	per lb.	none
Apple	"	10-13
Bananas	"	5-7
Cherries	"	none
Cocoanuts	each	10-15
Chestnuts	per lb.	8-10
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	none
Lemons	each	7-8
Liches	per lb.	15-20
Mangoes	per doz.	none
mangosteens	per doz.	none
Melons	per lb.	10-15
Oranges	per lb.	10-15
Peaches	per lb.	none
Persimmons	per lb.	none
Pineapples	each	3-5
Pineapples	per lb.	none
Pears	per lb.	10-15
Strawberries	"	none
Walnuts	"	10-15

Vegetables

Artichokes	per lb.	3-5
Asparagus	per doz.	none
French Beans	"	12-15
Broad Beans	"	5-6
Beetroot	per bunch	2-3
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	3-10
Cabbage	each	8-10
Carrots	"	2-3
Cauliflower	each	10-15
Celery	per bunch	8-10
Egg Plant	per lb.	6-8
Green Corn	each	none
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	30-50
Onions	per lb.	6-8
Paranips	per bunch	4-5
Potatoes	per pic.	\$3.00-3.40
Peas	per pic.	3-10
Raspberries	per bunch	1-2
Spinach	per lb.	2-3
Tomatoes	"	15-20
Turnips	per bunch	2-3

Grain and Flour

Flour American	per 50 lbs.	\$5.75
Flour Australian	"	\$4.40
Flour Shanghai	"	\$2.85
Rice	per 200 lbs.	\$7.60

Milk

Foreign dairies	per bottle	30
Chinese dairies	"	17

Fodder

Barley	per 114 lbs.	\$2.10
Bran	"	\$2.10

Fuel

House Coal	per ton	Tia. 19.50
Stove Coal	per ton	Tia. 21.75
Firewood	per 50 bundles	\$1.00

Laundry

Per 100 articles	\$2.00-4.00
B. KILNER,	Chief Inspector.

The Shanghai

Chemical

Laboratory

No. 4 Canton Road

40, Szechuen Road, Shanghai

Business and Official Notices

Shanghai Gas Company, Ltd.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the office of Messrs. SCOTT HARDING & CO., 6 Peking Road, Shanghai, on Thursday, the 25th April, 1918, at 4 o'clock p.m.

The Transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 16th April to the 25th April, 1918, both days inclusive.

By Order of the

Board of Directors,
W. GATER,

Acting Secretary.

17489

Exhibition of

New British and Italian War Films

Under the distinguished patronage of Sir Everard H. Fraser, K.C.M.G.,

and

G. de Rossi, Esquire.

OLYMPIC THEATRE

Tuesday, 16th April, at 9 p.m.

Showing

BRITISH FILMS:

Woolwich Arsenal.

American Troops in London.

Royal Flying Corps.

ITALIAN FILMS:

On the Mountains 2 reels.

With several Topical Budget showing Work in Palestine, in Britain and in France.

Booking opens on Friday, 5th April, At MOUTRIE'S.

Usual price. 17423

Business and Official Notices

INTERNATIONAL SAVINGS SOCIETY

Head Office, 5 Avenue Edouard VII, Shanghai.

67th Monthly Drawing of \$2,000
PRIZE BONDS.
(15th APRIL, 1918)

Notice is hereby given that, in conformity with the conditions endorsed upon the Bonds, the undrawn portion of the total value of \$14,811, representing 25% of \$59,244 being premium on 4,357 Bonds for the month of April 1918, were drawn on the 15th April, 1918, at the Head Office of the Company, 5 Avenue Edouard VII, Shanghai, in the presence of Mr. M. DREYER, and Dr. K. J. WONG, Bondholders, J. BEUDIN Esq., Director, and Messrs. SETH, MANCILL & CO., Auditors.

The reimbursements drawn will be paid on and after the 15th April, 1918, at any of the following places:—
SHANGHAI—5 Avenue Edouard VII
TIENTSIN—P. H. PICKWICK, Esq., 45 Rue de France.
HANKOW—Messrs. ANDERSEN, MEYER & CO., LTD., 11 Rue d'Anand.

CANTON—Messrs. GERIN DREYER & CO., SHAMCHEN.
2 Bonds at \$2,000 Each Numbered 4355 and 2900
2 Bonds at \$1,000 Each Numbered 2443 and 4754
2 Bonds at \$500 Each Numbered 967 and 3348
2 Bonds at \$200 Each Numbered 3406 and 3431
2 Bonds at \$100 Each Numbered 3300 and 650

1 Bond at \$50, numbered.....2318
1 Bond at \$300 numbered.....2481
1 Bond at \$200 numbered.....2307
1 Bond at \$100 numbered.....4583
1 Bond at \$158 numbered.....4592

\$12.00 Reimbursements.

3	891	1575	2528	3454	4298
7	902	1588	2530	3465	4299
13	904	1608	2532	3467	4301
16	907	1611	2538	3469	4302
47	918	1615	2555	3500	4308
53	923	1621	2562	3508	4322
63	933	1667	2575	3509	4328
67	968	1688	2587	3517	4332
74	990	1696	2602	3521	4340
78	1005	1698	2605	3528	4345
88	1031	1719	2623	3544	4349
94	1024	1731	2641	3568	4378
114	1038	1740	2642	3577	4389
129	1040	1744	2647	3592	4391
163	1041	1755	2660	3607	4395
166	1047	1763	2665	3615	4406
170	1048	1772	2676	3626	4420
343	1054	1789	2678	3628	4440
354	1056	1799	2680	3638	4445
361	1068	1808	2682	3647	4461
377	1074	1825	2684	3654	4463
379	1076	1847	2693	3687	4464
396	1095	1862	2706	3704	4473
313	1102	1890	2729	3731	4477
323	1108	1952	2730	3755	4487
367	1123	1984	2740	3772	4505
384	1130	1990	2741	3775	4507
395	1150	2006	2748	3787	4509
431	1155	2008	2755	3810	4510
432	1159	2010	2759	3816	4513
437	1160	2025	2760	3833	4521
444	1170	2026	2766	3860	4530
448	1173	2027	2778	3883	4544
459	1178	2028	2784	3888	4544
466	1184	2036	2808	3889	4547
489	1189	2047	2811	3908	4555
513	1198	2067	2818	3911	4564
525	1200	2093	2823	3927	4576
530	1201	2097	2823	3927	4576
532	1207	2116	2879	3931	4586
535	1219	2120	2904	3935	4600
536	1228	2122	2909	3940	4613
550	1234	2124	2928	3944	4619
551	1238	2150	2941	3963	4632
552	1249	2151	2923	3966	4638
588	1250	2207	3030	3996	4654
590	1260	2234	3101	4015	4655
594	1262	2265	3129	4029	4659
596	1269	2243	3133	4042	4670
599	1273	2249	3172	4046	4672
610	1283	2264	3196	4047	4678
612	1284	2284	3200	4053	4679
623	1304	2296	3207	4090	4685
626	1359	2305	3220	4097	4698
638	1367	2326	3227	4106	4701
649	1368	2336	3233	4107	4712
652	1389	2341	3236	4111	4726
660	1395	2372	3240	4115	4765
665	1399	2386	3256	4160	4769
709	1413	2389	3274	4161	4776
715	1416	2392	3295	4164	4778
734	1417	2395	3308	4172	4797
736	1423	2400	3316	4173	4800
737	1438	2403	3324	4177	4817
743	1453	2429	3334	4182	4818
755	1465	2436	3343	4213	4825
779	1477	2439	3350	4221	4826
788	1483	2445	3355	4247	4840
817	1483	2479	3368	4253	4862
821	1489	2482	3372	4255	4870
823	1501	2486	3382	4256	4875
849	1516	2488	3388	4258	4878
850	1519	2490	3412	4271	4880
859	1524	2492	3418	4276	4894
864	1553	2496	3426	4278	4897
870	1560	2514	3432	4290	4899
880	1561	2524	3434	4293	4904
882	1568	2521	3435	4296	4907
887	1573	2526	3447	4297	

LAST DAY

HILL'S BAZAAR

Goods simply slaughtered regardless of cost.

NOTICE

Mr. R. dos Remedios, Graduate and Medallist of Architecture, King's College, London, has been appointed by me to take charge of Architectural and structural work, and will act as my Deputy as from April, 1918.

SIDNEY J. POWELL,
Assoc. Memb. Inst. C. E.
13A Canton Road.

AVISO

Os abaixo assignados, membros do Shanghai Lusitano Club, sumariamente indignados com a afronta praticada na pessoa do dignissimo Consul-Geral de Portugal, Exmo Sr. Jorge R. d'Oliveira, convidam por este meio os seus co-socios para se reunirem no Salao do Club, hoje, Terca-feira, 16 do corrente, as 6.30 p.m., afim de deliberar sobre o meio mais condigno de testemunhar ao mesmo Exmo Sr. o nosso inequivoco e profundo desgosto pelo acontecido.

Shanghai, 16 d'Abri de 1918.
F. G. ECA DA SILVA.
C. E. L. OZORIO.
P. MEIRA DA COSTA.
J. C. P. D'ASSUMPÇÃO.

17569

Java Consolidated Rubber and Coffee Estates, Limited

NOTICE is hereby given that the Eighth Annual General Meeting of Shareholders in the above Company will be held at No. 10 Canton Road, Shanghai, on Wednesday, the 1st May, 1918, at 4 p.m.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 25th April to the 1st May, 1918, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
J. A. WATTIE & CO., LTD.,
Secretaries & General Managers.

17565

PROF. J. K. SETO,

Turkish Bath and Massage Establishment for Ladies and Gentlemen.
15 years experience in U.S.A.
25 North Szechuen Road
Telephone North 2768

Conseil d'Administration Municipale de la Concession Francaise de Changhai

AVIS AU PUBLIC

Le Public est informé qu'à partir du 15 Avril, les dénominations des Postes de Police la Concession Française sont établies comme suit: Le Poste situé quartier de l'Est continuera à s'appeler Poste de l'Est;

Le Poste Central actuel, situé Avenue Edouard VII, s'appellera Poste Nord;

Le Poste, situé Avenue Joffre, s'appellera Poste Joffre;

Le Poste, situé Route Pottier, continuera à s'appeler Poste Pottier;

Le nouveau Poste, situé Rue Stanislas Chevalier, deviendra Poste Central.

A ce dernier Poste seront transférés à la même date tous les Services (Bureaux du Chef de la Garde, Chef-Adjoint, Chef de la Sûreté, licences automobiles, etc., etc.) installés jusqu'ici dans les locaux de l'Avenue Edouard VII.

Par ordre,

Le Secrétaire du Conseil,
Signé: G. LAFERRIERE.

Municipal Council

of the French Concession, Shanghai

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

The Public is informed that beginning with April 15 the names of the police stations in the French Concession will be designated as follows:

The station situated in the Eastern district will continue to be called the East Station.

The present Central station, situated on Avenue Edouard VII, will be called the North Station.

The station situated on Avenue Joffre, will be called Joffre Station.

The station situated on Rue Pottier, will continue to be called Pottier Station.

The new station, situated on Rue Stanislas Chevalier, becomes Central Station.

To the last-named station will be transferred on the same date all the Services (the bureaux of the Chief of Police, the Chief Deputy, Chief of the Surety Office, licenses, automobiles, etc.) hitherto located in the premises on Avenue Edouard VII.

By Order,

Secretary of the Council,
Signed: G. LAFERRIERE.

17567

BILL SMITH

says:

"Elephant Head"

THREE STAR

BRANDY

IS

A COGNAC

OF

DISTINCTION

ASK BILL!

Garner, Quelch & Co.

Sole Agents

The Commission for the Improvement of the River System of Chihli.

The Commission for the Improvement of the River System of Chihli invites applications for employment under the Commission for a minimum period of one year from men qualified to fill the following positions:

One surveying engineer.....	\$800
One asst. surveying engineer.....	500
8 surveyors at (according to experience).....	200 to 300
12 asst. surveyors at.....	150
12 cadets.....	60
One head draughtsman.....	100
Two draughtsmen at.....	60
3 tracers at.....	40

Lodging and travelling expenses of employees whilst in the field will be borne by the Commission and an addition of 25 per cent will be made to the salaries of employees when in the field.

Applications, giving age, nationality and particulars of previous employment and experience, must be addressed to the Secretary to the Commission and must be in his hands not later than the 30th April.

T. S. WEI,

Secretary.

Tientsin, April 1st, 1918.

17427

The China Import and Export Lumber Co., Ltd.

Notice is hereby given that the Sixteenth Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at their offices, No. 6, Kiukiang Road (fourth floor), Shanghai, on Tuesday, April 30, 1918, at 4.30 p.m.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from April 23rd to 30th, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
C. L. SEITZ,
General Agent & Manager.

Shanghai, April 12, 1918.

17451

A. D. C.

179th PRODUCTION

"Hello Shanghai"

A Musical Revue

Book and Lyrics by

E. P. GRAHAM-BARROW

Music by

M. D. SILAS

IN AID OF

Allied War Funds

Tuesday, 23rd April 1918

Thursday, 25th " "

Saturday, 27th " "

Booking will open at Messrs. Moutrie & Co., Ltd., on Monday, 15th April, 1918, at 8 a.m.

By Order

WM. ARMSTRONG,
Business Manager.

17558 17459

ZUNG LEE & SONS, (W. Z. Lee & Sons, Est. 1895), BROADWAY, SHANGHAI

METALS AND HARDWARE

Contractors to Governments, Municipalities, Railways, Transports, etc.

FOR SALE

2 CYL. 27 H.P. MARINE ENGINE

(with Kerosene Attachment)

Manufactured by the

ATLAS GAS ENGINE CO., INC.,

OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA, U. S. A.

Can be seen at the offices of

Knapp & Baxter, Inc.,

Phone

C. 1860

Phone

C. 1625

6 Kiukiang Road.

CORPORATION SEALS

AND LETTER-HEAD

EMBOSSERS

IN ANY DESIGN

\$18.50 Mex. & Upwards

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.

4 CANTON ROAD SHANGHAI



STEWART

V-Ray SPARK PLUG

Gives more economy, efficiency and flexibility to the motor.

Has 4 sparking points instead of only one or two.

Insures a hot, continuous spark—never fails in service.

Absolutely gas-tight.

Practically free from breakage.

Lasts four times longer than any other spark plug.

Made to fit any type of motor.

The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

LOST

LOST: Sparklin Aerated Water Factory, Ltd., certificate dated April 7th, 1916, No. 36 calling for one share distinctive, number 95, in favor of Mr. C. P. Simoes.

The Public are hereby notified that the same has been cancelled and a new one issued instead.

By order of the Board,
THE EASTERN SYNDICATE,
General Managers & Secretaries.

17525

The Shanghai Kiebang Rubber Estate, Limited

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Head Office, No. 71 Szechuen Road, Shanghai, on Thursday, the 25th April, 1918, at 4.30 p.m. for the purpose of receiving the Directors' Report and Statements of Account for the year ended 31st December, 1917, and to transact other ordinary business of the Company.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 22nd April to the 25th April both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
HUGO REISS & CO.,
Secretaries & General Managers.